FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 105 *30 May 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah Denies REUTER Report on Fatah-Egyptian Talks [VOP] A 1
Acting Arab League Secretary General Makes Statement A 1
Gaza Mayor Grants Interview to Kuwaiti Newspaper A 1
UN Factfinding Committee Meets With PLO Official [VOP] A 2
'Arafat Says Israel Declares War on Palestinians A 2
'Arafat Attends PLO Executive Committee Meeting [VOP] A 3
'Arafat Receives Tunisian Presidential Envoy [VOP] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

UAE Oil Minister Al-'Utaybah Arrives From Riyadh C 1
Meeting With Amir C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Comments on F-15's, U.S. Relations C 2
UAE Oil Minister Meets Witn Shaykh Yamani C 3
Al-'Utaybah Departure C 3
Kuwaiti Oil Minister Meets With Shaykh Yamani C 3
Further Details C 4

UAE

Tunisian Minister Arrives With Message C 4
Mzali Departure C 4

EGYPT

As-Sadat Addresses Political Leadership in Al-'Arish D 1
President as-Sadat Interviewed by London Jewish Paper D 3
[London JEWISH CHRONICLE 25 May]
Prime Minister Khalil Speaks at Election Rally D 7
Chief of Staff Badawi Returns From Khartoum D 8
As-Sadat Decrees Formation of Services Council D 9
As-Sadat To Address Second Field Army on 5 June D 9

IRAQ

Pakistani Foreign Affairs Adviser Arrives in Baghdad E 1
Adviser Departs E 1
Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee Pays Visit E 1
Meeting With Hammadi E 1
Vajpayee Departs E 2
Joint Communique Issued on Ma'Ruf Visit to Cuba [cross-reference] E 2
UAE Oil Minister Makes Statement Before Leaving Iraq E 2

JORDAN

AL-AKHBAR Comments on Vance's Beersheba Statements F 1

LEBANON

Minister Butrus Meets With UN Factfinding Committee G 1
VOL Reports Explosions in Beirut Theater G 1
Israeli Destroyer, Gunboats Shell Tyre G 1
VOL Reports on Security Situation 30 May G 2
Lebanese Front Bans Armed Manifestations [VOL] G 3
Al-Jumayyil Receives PRC Ambassador [VOL] G 3

SYRIA

Indian Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Khaddam H 1
Second Meeting H 1
Foreign Minister Receives UN Factfinding Committee H 2
AL-QABAS: Israeli Request to Syria on Missiles Rejected H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Comments on Tito Visit, Nonalined Movement I 1
Syrian Ba'th Party Delegation Arrives for Talks I 1
Meeting With Party Officials I 2
Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Capot Ends Visit I 2
Bendjedid Sends Condolences to Mauritania's Saleck I 3

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Telegram From Brezhnev I 3
POLISARIO Official Arrives for Talks With Mauritania I 4

MAURITANIA

Interior Minister Discusses Recent Disturbances I 4

MOROCCO

Bouabid Outlines National Development in Chamber Speech I 5
Boucetta Declares Western Sahara Issue Closed I 5
Boucetta Leaves for Manila, Colombo, W. Europe Meetings I 6
Energy Minister Saadi Receives Soviet Ambassador I 7

SUDAN

Numayri Congratulates As-Sadat on Recovery of Al-'Arish I 7
U.S. Senator Javits Delivers Carter Message to Numayri I 7
Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on OAU Anniversary I 8
350 Ansar Sect Members Return From Libya I 9

TUNISIA

Cultural, Scientific Cooperation Program Signed With USSR I 9
Statement Issued on African Agricultural Conference I 10

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR State Minister Scores France's 'Gunboat Diplomacy' I 10
POLISARIO Issues Statement on Africa Day I 11
Saharan Forces Attack Moroccan Garrisons I 11

ISRAEL

Ghali Reportedly Named First Egyptian Envoy to Israel N 1
YEDI'OT AHARONOT Reports Ghali Attitude Toward Open Borders N 1
[29 May]
Further Details on 28 May Cabinet Session Reported N 2
Burg on Chairmanship [DAVAR 29 May] N 2
Weizman to Participate Fully in Autonomy Negotiations N 3
[MA'ARIV 29 May]
Chief of Staff Eitan Interviewed on Sinai Deployment N 3
[MA'ARIV 25 May]
Dayan Briefs Knesset on Foreign Ministry Activities N 6
Remarks on Settlements, Autonomy N 7
MA'ARIV: Security Establishment Views Talks With Syrians N 7
[25 May]
Problems Remain in Return of Suez Oil Sites N 9
[Jerusalem POST 28 May]
Progress Reported N 9
DAVAR Comments on Upcoming Herut Conference [29 May] N 10
AL-QUDS Urges Preparedness for Autonomy Details [24 May] N 11
AL-QUDS Speculates on Beersheba Autonomy Talks [25 May] N 12
General Mat Reports Situation in West Bank N 13
[Jerusalem POST 29 May]
Supreme Court Bans Arabic Paper in West Bank N 14
Documents Intended for Banned UN Committee Seized N 14
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 27 May]

IRAN

Tehran Radio Interviews Prime Minister Bazargan R 1
First Congress of Iranian Jurists Opens R 7
U.S. Senate Resolution R 7
Jurists Thank Khomeyni R 8
Prosecutor's Office Issues Statement on Arrests R 8
Information Ministry Renamed Ministry of National Guidance R 9
SRV Delegation Holds Talks on Bilateral Ties R 9
New Zealand Ambassador Says Shah Will Not Be Admitted R 9
Workers Staging Sit-In 'Beaten Up' by Revolutionary Guards R 10
Shooting, State of Emergency Reported in Khorramshahr R 10
INA Reports Further R 11
Tehran Reports Calm R 12
Khuzestan Governor General Talks About Arms Smuggling R 12
Assurances Given on Situation of Iranian Jews R 14
Report on Yazdi Comments Denied R 14
Esfahan's Armenian Community Marks Independence Anniversary R 15
Formation of Naqadeh Refugee Council Announced R 15
Tehran Reports Further on Trials, Sentencing R 15
Qom Court Sentences Three R 15
Bandar 'Abbas Court Sentences R 16
Kerman Mosque Attackers Tried R 16
Tudeh Party Secretary General Discusses Revolution R 17
[Athens RIZOSPASTIS 27 May]

Controls Put on Committees, Guardians in Shiraz R 21
[KEYHAN 22 May]
Clergyman Appointed Ambassador to Iraq R 21
[ETTELA'AT 26 May]

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki, Amin Receive Pakistan President's Special Envoy S 1
AFP: Government Forms Militia To Fight Dissidents S 1

INDIA

Desai: PRC Relations Depend on Territorial Settlement S 2
Vajpayee Returns to Delhi, Comments on Mideast Tour S 2

FATAH DENIES REUTER REPORT ON FATAH-EGYPTIAN TALKS

JN300708 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[29 May statement by official source of Palestinian revolution]

[Text] Citing Egyptian sources described as well informed, REUTER says that a Fatah official has arrived in Cairo to hold talks on Egypt's negotiations with Israel. Fatah denies this report in part and parcel and considers the publication and dissemination of such reports as a primitive and overt attempt to spread confusion and cast doubts in the solid and strong Palestinian ranks.

Fatah's stand on the treasonous Egyptian regime, the self-rule plot and the conspiratorial U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli treaty is crystal clear. Any attempt to harm this stand is doomed to failure.

ACTING ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL MAKES STATEMENT

NC261608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 26 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 May--The Arab League acting secretary general, Muhammad Riyad, has stated that the return of Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty as a first stage of full Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai is a principal step along the road of the national struggle for the liberation of the Arab occupied lands and the restoration of the Arab Palestinian peoples' rights.

Muhammad Riyad affirmed that liberation of every inch of Arab territory is a triumph for the collective political wishes of Arab League countries. Mr Riyad added: We salute with pride and honor the people of Egypt, their wise leadership and their continuous struggle for realizing the hopes of the Arab nation in liberation and construction.

Mr Muhammad Riyad called for unifying Arab efforts in order to achieve the aims of our nation, foremost of which is liberation of the occupied territories.

GAZA MAYOR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAITI NEWSPAPER

JN271442 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May--Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has said: We do not accept separating the future of the Gaza Strip from the future of the West Bank. The act of separation is not possible, and we have to emphasize our demands in coordination with the PLO and the concerned states.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN published today, Ash-Shawwa said that the Gaza Strip is suffering from pressures because the strip is like an island in the middle of Israel and there are 70,000 Palestinian workers from the strip working in Israel. The mere suggestion of preventing them from working will make a large number of them--if not them all--acquiesce to Israeli pressure because they have no other way to earn a living.

Referring to the subject of self-rule, Ash-Shawwa said: The occupation authorities will certainly find people who will cooperate with them in this regard and who will agree to participate in the elections with the result that they will eventually win. This is an entangled and complex situation.

Therefore, I have been against outright rejection right from the beginning. I cannot simply say no.

Referring the the U.S. role and whether it was positive, Ash-Shawwa said he cannot wager on this, but if he had a percentage of hope in America amounting to 20 percent why would he not use it? He said he will eventually use what is possible instead of rejection as long as we are not obliged to sign.

He added that he will not refuse to meet with the Egyptians, especially since the Egyptian administration has old relations and ties with the Gaza Strip and has influence there. For instance, Ash-Shawwa said: There are 12,000 students from Gaza studying in Egypt and there are reciprocal trade interests. We have to take all eventualities into consideration and not turn our backs on facts. He added that Egypt will undoubtedly have a special position with regard to implementation of self-rule in the strip in view of the special relations linking them.

Regarding his recent meeting with King Husayn of Jordan, Ash-Shawwa affirmed that Jordan has a proposal for transferring the whole issue to the United Nations through the Geneva conference. He also referred to his talks with PLO officials and said he found understanding. He said the PLO is studying the situation, and there will be other followup meetings between them.

UN FACTFINDING COMMITTEE MEETS WITH PLO OFFICIAL

JN281833 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] The UN factfinding committee, which was formed by the UN Security Council to investigate the Zionist enemy's continuous violations and its aggressive, expansionist settlement plan, this morning met in Damascus with brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman.

Brother Abu Mayzar testified before the committee on the political and legal violations of the Zionist settlement policy. He outlined the Zionist movement's attitudes as a settlers movement and stressed that the Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories are absolutely illegal. He pointed to the Zionist movement's practices before and after the founding of the Zionist entity and drew attention to the crystal-clear fact that the Zionist scheme contradicts international legitimacy and just peace.

Abu Mayzar supplied the UN factfinding committee with data and statistics on the number of Jews in Palestine before the founding of the Zionist entity. He emphasized that the Zionist movement has failed to possess Palestinian land by legal means and stressed that the Zionist movement itself is a strange ideology that does not belong to this area. He also pointed out that the Jews used to own only 6 percent of Palestinian land.

Abu Mayzar further underlined the Palestinian people's rights in Palestine, particularly the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to national sovereignty, rights which are firmly supported by UN Resolution 3236.

'ARAFAT SAYS ISRAEL DECLARES WAR ON PALESTINIANS

JN281824 Baghad INA in Arabic 1754 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 May--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has appealed to the kings and presidents of the Arab countries to support the Palestinian and Lebanese masses in confronting and repulsing the criminal Zionist aggression against the Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

This came in a message which 'Arafat sent today to the kings and presidents of the Arab countries on the continuous Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps and the high number of casualties and material losses this aggression has caused, in addition to the eviction of a large number of peaceful citizens who have now become homeless.

'Arafat says in his message that the Zionist enemy is using in his attacks the most sophisticated U.S. weapons, including internationally prohibited weapons used against individuals such as cluster, concussion [at-Taftitiyah], time and incendiary bombs. These weapons have also been used on UNIFIL positions in southern Lebanon.

'Arafat message adds: The Zionist acts of aggression are not restricted just to Lebanese territory, but include the territorial waters and the high seas, where the enemy is carrying out overt acts of piracy against ships coming to Lebanon or anchored in its harbors.

The message continues: These acts of aggression, which have been going on for 40 consecutive days nonstop and in which various destructive weapons and tactics are being used, have become an officially declared war aginst the PLO and against the Palestinian Arab people. Furthermore, it is a war and aggression against the sovereignty, security and safety of the Lebanese Arab people.

'Arafat asserted in his message that the expansion of the area included in the Zionist aggression and the continuation of this aggression come at a time when the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat agreement is being implemented. The result of this agreement is that Lebanese and Palestinian blood is being spilled, and this is an evidence of the lowliness of the deal of treason concluded at the expense of our people and nation.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN300654 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee met yesterday under brother Abu 'Ammar, Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the revolution forces. Our correspondent has learned that the committee discussed the Palestinian, Arab and international situations and current developments. The meeting devoted special attention to the continuous Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in Lebanon during the past 40 days. The committee also discussed the question of providing the requisites for Lebanese-Palestinian steadfastness in the face of this aggression.

The meeting lasted about 4 hours.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES TUNISIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

JN300655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday brother Abu 'Ammar received (ar-Rashid Drissi), personal envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The meeting was attended by brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and brother Abu Ja'far, director of the department.

Our correspondent has learned that the Tunisian envoy conveyed a verbal message to brother Abu 'Ammar from the Tunisian president stressing Tunisia's support for and solidarity with the Palestinian revolution.

KUWAIT

UAE OIL MINISTER AL-'UTAYBAH ARRIVES FROM RIYADH

LD271442 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1242 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah arrived here from Riyadh today on the second stage of his tour of gulf oil-producing countries. He was met at the airport by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah.

He told KUNA that the aim of his tour is to convey messages from UAE ruler Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to leaders of the other gulf countries dealing with current conditions in the world oil markets and the stand to be taken by OPEC member countries in this regard.

Dr Al-'Utaybah, chairman of the current OPEC session, said that his tour aims at the unification of OPEC through a ministerial conference to be held next month "in view of the conditions in the world oil markets, particularly with regard to oil prices and their effect on supply and demand and the chaos reigning in these markets."

He added that the UAE, which has the current chairman of OPEC, is eager to coordinate and prepare for the forthcoming conference. It is also anxious to coordinate the stands of Arab and other gulf countries with a view to unifying the pricing system, which is currently marked by diversity.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that his tour, which will include Iraq, Qatar and Iran, also aims at bolstering the developing countries with the help of OPEC countries so that they can overcome their economic problems.

Dr al-'Utaybah added that the UAE is working as far as possible to contain the present chaos in the oil prices on the international oil markets. But he warned that this chaos will continue for a long time. He said we are only seeing the beginning of this chaotic situation.

He also warned that the world will face terrible energy problems unless the industrial powers cut down their consumption. The main consumer countries, he said, must help solve such a crisis by making economies and cutting down their consumption of oil, gas and their byproducts.

Meeting With Amir

LD271443 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah today met with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and delivered a message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan concerning the conditions of the world oil markets.

Earlier, Dr al-'Utaybah met with heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

The two meetings were attended by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah who also had talks with Dr al-'Utaybah on the current conditions in the world oil markets and the OPEC countries' attitude toward them.

Dr al-'Utaybah arrived here earlier today on the second stage of his tour of gulf oil-producing countries which he began yesterday with a visit to Saudi Arabia.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON F-15'S, U.S. RELATIONS

LD290946 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 29 May--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has affirmed that the Arab Military Industries Organization is now in the stage of final liquidation, in implementation of the decision taken by the three Gulf states which founded the organization in association with Egypt, namely the kingdom, Qatar and the UAE.

In a statement published by AL-JAZIRAH today, his royal highness said the formalities of liquidation are currently taking place despite Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's rejection of the decision to terminate its legal existence and wind up its accounts.

In another statement published by AR-RIYAD, his royal highness stated that the funds of the organization will be returned to the countries which participated in its creation; that is, that the money provided by the kingdom will be returned to the state's treasury for use in whatever military purpose benefits the country.

In reply to a question about his royal highness' view on what President as-Sadat has stated, namely that he rejects the decision and that he considers the organization as a purely Egyptian organization, his highness said: If President as-Sadat sets up an Egyptian organization for military industries in his own country, he is entitled to do this, and we welcome any Arab country that sets up such an organization. But as for the Arab Military Industries Organization, the three countries in question, the kingdom, Qatar and the UAE, have terminated its existence and its liquidation is proceeding.

In answer to a question from AL-JAZIRAH about the current position on the Saudi-U.S. deal concerning U.S. F-15 planes, and if what has been described as estrangement in relations between Riyadh and Washington after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty would affect the conclusion of the deal covering 60 F-15 planes, he said the deal will be completed and the F-15's will be delivered in accordance with an agreement between the two countries on strengthening military relations between them.

His highness denied the existence of an estrangement between Riyadh and Washington. He said that Saudi-U.S. realtions have been and still are good, excellent.

In a statement to AR-RIYAD, his highness the minister of defense and aviation said his planned visit to France is based on an invitation from the French defense minister [words indistinct] it also coincides with the international air show which will be taking place there.

His highness expressed the hope that he will be able to attend the show and fulfill the invitation, but he said that nothing has been decided up to now.

His highness the minister of defense and aviation added that the kingdom continues to buy weapons from France, Britain and the United States and from several European states and that the policy of the kingdom is not confined to one specific country.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said in conclusion that the committee of liquidation representing the four countries of the Arab Military Industries Organization will meet in the French capital in 1 week to carry out the legal liquidation by these countries of the organization.

UAE OIL MINISTER MEETS WITH SHAYKH YAMANI

LD261910 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1733 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 26 May--Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani this evening met with UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah. During the meeting they exchanged viewpoints on preparations for the coming OPEC conference and studied new developments in the world oil market and their effect on the world economy, as well as discussing a number of oil issues of interest to the two countries.

Al-'Utaybah Departure

LD271148 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 27 May--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah left Riyadh this morning for Kuwait at the end of a 1-day visit to the kingdom. After Kuwait, he will visit Iraq, Iran and Qatar. He was seen off at the airport by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Ministeral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a large number of senior ministry officials.

Dr Al-'Utaybah and Shaykh Yamani had talks on the conditions through which the oil markets are passing on the world level. The talks also covered coordination of stands at the forthcoming OPEC ministerial meeting to be held in Geneva on 26 June.

Dr al-'Utaybah is chairman of the current OPEC session.

KUWAITI OIL MINISTER MEETS WITH SHAYKH YAMANI

LD281340 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 28 May--Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani met today with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah. Discussions covered matters pertaining to the forthcoming OPEC meeting and oil questions of interest to both countries.

In a statement to SNA, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said that his visit to the kingdom comes within the framework of coordination and constant cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

He declared that all OPEC member countries are not anxious to raise oil prices by a high amount and expressed his hope that stability will soon return to oil markets. However, he said that a large part of the stability operation depends more on the consuming countries themselves than on the producing countries. The consuming countries must realize the size of the problem and should take positive steps to check consumption.

He added that the oil-producing countries have exerted great efforts to prevent instability in the markets. He also said that because of oil shortages in the markets, many countries have approached OPEC members with a view to purchasing oil directly from them.

He said that OPEC members decided at their last meeting in Geneva to give priority to the developing countries in an attempt to prevent the companies from reducing supplies to the developing countries. He affirmed that this decision has been a great gesture toward the developing countries and one which should inform us of any companies that reduce oil supplies to them so that we can adopt the necessary steps to insure the arrival of oil to these countries on the same levels as in the past.

Further Details

LD281724 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 28 May--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah arrived here from Kuwait unexpectedly today on a visit which the SNA said will last 1 day.

It is to be recalled that all the gulf countries with the exception of Saudi Arabia have imposed surcharges on basic oil prices during the past 2 weeks, taking advantage of the crisis in the oil markets. Saudi Arabia refused to impose such a surcharge and was content with the basic prices. It also urged other oil producers to follow a moderate pricing line. Saudi Arabia has also intimated that it might seek standardization of OPEC prices, which now differ from each other owing to the surcharges.

It is understood from statements made by Dr al-'Utaybah that the UAE might join Saudi Arabia in this matter.

UAE

TUNISIAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

JN271603 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1520 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 27 May--Tunisian National Education Minister Mohamed Mzali arrived here from Kuwait this afternoon on a short visit to the UAE. The Tunisian minister stated that he will convey an oral message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The message comes within the framework of continuing consultations between the two leaders and deals with issues of interest to the Arab nation and ways to strengthen relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Mzali Departure

JN272001 Doha QNA in Arabic 1945 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 May--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on promoting bilateral relations and issues pertaining to the Arab League, particularly the forthcoming meeting of the Arab League Council to be held in Tunis on 27 June. The message was delivered by Tunisian Minister of National Education Mohamed Mzali when he was received by Shaykh Zayid this evening.

Following the meeting, the Tunisian minister left Abu Dhabi for home at the end of a tour of the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, during which he delivered two similar messages from President Bourguiba to the Saudi and Kuwaiti heads of state.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN AL-'ARISH

NC292000 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Speech by President al-Sadat during his 26 May meeting in Al-'Arish with political leaderships of Sinai Governorate--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God: I thank God Almighty for our meeting today in an atmosphere of love and faith. I would not be exaggerating if I were to say that this is one of the happiest days in my life. [applause] Sinai is dear to everyone. In the past, Sinai was isolated either due to the British or the governments of that time. Even after the 23 July revolution the barrier regrettably remained. I thank God that we have eliminated all these barriers. We are now turning toward building, development and the welfare of Sinai.

Sinai will never again be isolated. Perhaps these days in particular have put Sinai in the heart of every Egyptian. I was not surprised on seeing, as I expected, that the whole of Egypt would come to you here in Al-'Arish. [applause]

The struggle was a long one. We not only crossed the canal for the sake of Egypt but for our whole Arab nation. We crossed the canal, rectified matters and restored our dignity and confidence. Today we are reaping the fruits of this great action and of this bitter suffering which you and all of our people experienced here in Sinai for 12 years. Today, we thank God for ending this suffering. We look forward to the future. We say to our Arab brothers that Egypt will never give up, that Egypt has voiced its views on the Palestinian question, on Jerusalem and on every other issue. Egypt has declared its views in the heart of Israel at the Knesset. You heard my statement in the Israeli Knesset about Jerusalem. All the Israelis and all Jews in the world heard my statement that 800 million Arabs and Muslims will not accept Israel's sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. We clearly stated this, not only in relation to Jerusalem but also in relation to the Arab cause as a whole.

Regrettably, we hear today of abuses by our Arab brothers. Egypt was and always will be above all this. You will hear and history will put on record that the events following the day of Al-'Arish will be completely new, not only in relation to the Arab nation and this part of the world but throughout the world in relation to the concept of the struggle and to the new revolution we have adopted, in which we achieved through peace more than what had been achieved by war.

I thank God Almighty. I hope you will always be confident in your country and in your kinsmen there in the valley. As I told you, be ready because they will come to you in the thousands. [applause]

Next year the tunnel will be opened, God willing. I will inaugurate it myself. [applause] Some time ago I asked that a study be made of a project for laying a water pipeline from the Nile to the Suez so that the waters of the Nile will reach you, God willing.

All Sinai is good land and is owned by its sons, the sons of all Egypt. Sinai will also benefit the whole world in view of the treasures beneath its soil.

We have adopted science and faith, as the people approved in the recent referendum. We have adopted science and faith so that we can apply science on the most modern bases and make up for what we have missed. Sinai has been neglected for a long time.

With faith, God Almighty will protect our work and we will protect God in our land, country and independence. Sinai is a sacred land. Besides the dark and painful aspects which have prevented us from coming here for 12 years, perhaps we should add that for the first time Sinai is now on the tongue and in the heart of every Egyptian man and woman in every village, city and hamlet throughout the country. [applause]

It was necessary for this ordeal to take place so that we and your kinsmen could know this. However, thanks be to God your mother Egypt is the country of loyalty, faith and [word indistinct]. It is the country of the single family in which every person feels the happiness and suffering of his fellow man.

I pray to God to enable me to [words indistinct] what I have dreamed of, and I dream of [words indistinct] the coming period requires sweat and work from us. God almighty has granted us all the prerequisites for prosperity. God has granted us the land. God almighty has granted us the Nile, which has the sweetest waters in the world, according to recent laboratory tests. God Almighty has granted us good weather. God almighty has granted us the cohesive family. God has granted us food--food for the family--which has grown on this land since the first state and first government were established on this land 7,000 years ago. God almighty chose Sinai to be the place where he sent his first divine message and spoke to one of his prophets.

Our land is sacred. Sinai is sacred and has returned to us. We have to hand it over to our sons and the coming generations. The land must be all green and full of goodness and strength--the strength that depends on justice, not on usurpation. We must deploy all our strength in order to make up for what we lost in the past. We must all cooperate to achieve for our sons and the generations to come everything we aspire to in this sacred land. I promise you that your country will be here with you with all its heart, awareness, feeling and understanding. Perhaps the only bright side in the ordeal is that whoever did not know that we have a sacred and dear land, has now become aware of this fact. We will spare no sacrifices, even our lives, in order to safeguard it.

Regarding the coming elections, I believe that we should abolish the system of appointing your deputies. I have asked that the elections be held following the establishment of local government. Therefore, all past measures will be abolished. I will never accept, under any slogans or considerations, the imposition of any measures. Sinai belongs to the Nile Valley and the Nile Valley belongs to Sinai. [applause, cheers]

I hope, God willing to come and see you again. I hope that we will meet on Mount Moses by the end of the first stage before the end of this year, God willing. I have to return to the Nile Valley the day after tomorrow in view of my many preoccupations. I promise you, God willing, that by the end of the first state--before the end of this year--we will celebrate together on Mount Moses. It would then be an opportunity, God willing, to spend more time with you. I am very happy and I thank God for having let me live to this moment. [applause] I give my love, affection and gratitude to you and the people of Al-'Arish and Sinai. I have seen their hearts on your faces. Convey to them all my love and the love of their brothers in the Nile Valley, who will soon come and visit you here.

Until we meet again, God willing, by the end of the first stage--when about three-quarters of Sinai will have been returned to the Egyptian sovereignty and later the whole of Sinai up to the international boundary--until we meet again, I hope that we will begin reconstruction and bring welfare to all the citizens here in Sinai.

This is a truly historic day recorded in the heart of every Egyptian citizen in the Nile Valley and everywhere. I ask God to grant you success in your current struggle, which is greater than that before.

The great struggle now is that of proving to those who want to undermine Egypt that no one can undermine Egypt at all. [applause] Thank God, with our faith, history, heritage and sacred land we are 10 times stronger than them and 10 times richer than them. We will not exchange abuses and obscene words with them, but we will set an example for them, which is work--hard work. When Begin comes tomorrow with a list of detainees who will be set free to join their wives or sons--I don't know how this can be considered treason. Begin will come tomorrow. I don't see how the establishment of full autonomy can be considered treason [words indistinct]. If the Palestinians were like you, in the sense that I can and have the right to speak on their behalf, I would have attained for them what I attained for you today. [applause] However, I will leave those who are barking to see what they can do.

With God's help autonomy will be established in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Upon the establishment of autonomy, the Israeli military government will be abolished immediately as stipulated in the Camp David agreements. I don't know how the abolition of the Israeli military government can be considered treason. I don't know how the formation of a Palestinian police force and how the Palestinians controlling their affairs in health, education and everything in their own hands can be considered treason. All this is written in the Camp David agreements. I signed all this at Camp David.

I will never forget the appeal of my Palestinian daughters and sisters who met me in the Al-Aqsa Mosque. I will never forget [words indistinct].

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED BY LONDON JEWISH PAPER

LD260226 London JEWISH CHRONICLE in English 25 May 79 pp 1, 40 LD

[By Joseph Finklestone]

[Text] Cairo, Wednesday--Israel need fear no more war from the Arabs, because Egypt has decided to have peace with Israel, and without Egypt the Arabs cannot make war. President as-Sadat told me this in an exclusive interview for the JEWISH CHRONICLE at his presidential home outside Alexandria this week.

Egypt's leader deliberately chose the JEWISH CHRONICLE for messages to the Western world and the Arab world. "Let your report go out to the whole world. My work is a challenge on behalf of the world," he said.

He also used the JEWISH CHRONICLE to make a dramatic announcement about the future of the shah of Iran. "It is very tragic, Muslim revolutions never used blood as a means of power. It is against Islam," President as-Sadat said. He added: "They (Iran) have severed their relations with me, and I shall be asking my new parliament whenever it convenes--this is news for you--to give the shah asylum here in my country--officially. I shall be giving him asylum because this is the moral of Egypt. I am very deeply sad for those who are scared to give the man asylum."

When I congratulated Mr as-Sadat on his courage and said that even the United States had hesitated to grant asylum to the shah, he replied: "right, right."

The president was at his summer home, where he was preparing intensively for his talks with the Israelis in Beersheba on West Bank autonomy. On Friday, he will participate in ceremonies marking the return of Al-'Arish to Egypt. In the wide-ranging interview lasting nearly an hour and a half, President as-Sadat spoke frankly and, at times, passionately.

When I mentioned to him the worries of the Israeli public and that Israelis were concerned at the lack of initial warmth and cooperation by some of his officials, President as-Sadat excalimed: "They should not be worried! We agreed to fulfill good-neighbourliness to the maximum.

"And let me say this: How can they think this, when in every normal way in the world we are going to normalise our relations after the first phase of the withdrawal.

"This should not have taken place until the final withdrawal, so they should not be sensitive; and we have gone much further towards the security issue than could have been imagined."

Did President as-Sadat have in mind visits to each other's countries, I asked. He replied: "Whenever Begin or Israel chooses to move one step, I shall move two, but it will depend on them.

"I have fulfilled my promise to the Israeli people in my visit to Jerusalem in 1977.

"My promise to them was two-fold. First, there will be no war after the October (Yom Kippur) war. Number two, Israel has a security issue, and it should be met.

"I have done my best, even more than anyone could imagine, and fulfilled the security issues, and they should not be nervous."

Pressed on this point of the interchange of visits, President as-Sadat reacted sharply. "Why was not the first phase of the peace agreement completed in six months, three months? This could have happened. You are asking really something unimaginable."

When I raised the matter of Arab relations with the Jewish people and pointed to the Jewish golden age under Muslim rule, President as-Sadat reacted warmly. "Yes, Maimonides and the philosophers, doctors, writers. The Muslim-Jewish relationship has always taken place like that.

"And let me hope, really, the future will see this repeated again. But that will depend a lot upon the attitude and the atmosphere that will be adopted by Israel and the Jewish people."

Asked if he was surprised by Saudi Arabia's rejection of the peace treaty and by the Saudis joining the rejectionist front, Mr as-Sadat replied: "Let us be fair. New ideas need time to be absorbed.

"The Arab world has been mobilised in the last 30 years vehemently against Israel, and Israel the same against the Arabs, but the fact is that what I started in my visit to Jerusalem is a dynamic revolution.

"Husayn differs from the Saudis, it is known all over the world that his grandfather, Abdallah, and he himself have been in constant touch with the Israelis when it was a crime.

"I was not surprised by his position, for the simple reason that it does not fulfil his dream of a united Arab kingdom giving him the West Bank, but that is not in my, or Begin's or Carter's power--or anyone's power to decide the fate of the Palestinians behind their backs.

"They should themselves decide their fate. This is the point of difference, the point of wavering. In the Camp David agreement, there is a Palestinian entity, and Husayn does not like it."

When I said that the rest of the Arab world was apparently against him, President as-Sadat disagreed. "Not at all," he said, adding: "Saudi Arabia worked this action in severing relations with Egypt. I received messages from lots of our colleagues in the Arab world.

"The majority of them have taken this position as a compliment to Saudi Arabia. This is our Arab way, compliments, even when they are against the biggest cause in the Arab world, as when King Abdallah joined (annexed) the West Bank against the will of all the Arabs, but they still compliment him.

"The minority who backed Saudi Arabia were paid, but the majority (backed Saudi Arabia) as a compliment."

Threats by Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries to cut off economic aid would not scare the Egyptians, President as-Sadat continued. "Leadership is not built on money. When I started the October war, our economy was below zero. Now it is not below zero.

"Husayn will always be influenced by the Saudis, from whom he receives money. The Iraqi-Syrian pact will not work. The Saudis opposed my initiative because they were scared by what happened in Iran, scared because the Palestinians, Syrians and Iraqis threatened to assassinate every member of the Saudi royal family."

Asked his opinion of the protest by Mr 'Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defence minister, in connection with the West Bank autonomy plan drawn up by Mr Begin, the president commented: "Frankly, I like 'Ezer. We shall be conducting in Beersheba and Al-'Arish very difficult negotiations. We shall miss 'Ezer (if he does not take part in the talks), but we shall have to work and persevere. I am optimistic, even in the darkest hour.

"I do not want to comment and create difficulties in Israel, for, after all, 'Ezer is second in the Herut Party, but let me say in all candour--statements at this stage can be very damaging. Let us stop making such statements--as when Begin spoke about the settlements.

"Why a war of statements, when we can sit down and discuss matters? We have our plan for the autonomy all worked out, which we shall fight for. But we shall not decide the fate of the Palestinians. They themselves must decide."

"Let me tell you this. The moment we ceased fighting in the October war, my people dropped every complex of hatred, bitterness against Israel.

"The difficulty is that Begin and some of his colleagues could not drop like we have dropped, or we would not have lost 16 or 17 months until we signed after my initiative. The happiness you see, the openheartedness you see, is because we have got rid of the problem, which would never have been solved in 200 or 300 years, if the Arab states continued to be like Baghdad (and oppose peace with Israel)."

President as-Sadat strongly attacked the Soviet Union which, he said, was trying to overthrow him. The Russians were behind the present plots by the Palestinians, Syrians and Iraqis, and also the Saudis. Strangely, the Saudis were now playing the Russian game.

He welcomed Mrs Thatcher's new role as Britain's prime minister and said she had a positive attitude to the Middle East.

He was not worried that the French would lead the Common Market to adopt anti-Israel and anti-As-Sadat policies. Mrs Thatcher was strong-minded, and so was Chancellor Schmidt (of West Germany). President Giscard of France was also a friend.

Referring to Jerusalem, President as-Sadat said that the city was holy to 800 million Muslims, but a solution was possible. The city should not be divided again, and free access to the holy shrines should be given to all faiths, but the sovereignty of the Arab area must remain.

He said he had approved a plan for a house of God on Mount Sinai, to include a mosque, a synagogue and three churches--Coptic, Catholic and Protestant. The opening ceremony would be held on November 10.

Recalling that Israel's late premier, Mrs Golda Meir, had said that there was no such word as "Palestine," President as-Sadat asked Israelis to come to grips with the facts of life in the Middle East. He also criticised biased critics like David Hirst of THE GUARDIAN, who had written "disgusting" articles about Egypt.

Dismissing out of hand fears that the rejectionist Arab states might start a war against Israel, President as-Sadat declared: "There will be no war against Israel. Egypt is the key to war and peace. Without Egypt there will be no war--for that I tell you I have fulfilled my promise. There will be no war after the October War."

He appeared remarkably confident and resilient. Backed by the Egyptian people, he feels he can overcome all his enemies and win through to peace.

At the beginning of our interview, I had shown the president the front page of the JEWISH CHRONICLE of March 30, reporting on the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. He was impressed by the JEWISH CHRONICLE's coverage and layout, and was particularly struck by the front page photograph of himself, Mr Begin and President Carter.

"This was one of the marvelous poses!" he exclaimed, asking that he should be sent a copy of the JEWISH CHRONICLE and of the photograph. "This is historical," he remarked.

President as-Sadat emphasized that, while the Russians were behind the Palestinians, the Syrians, the Iraqis and the Saudis, and were stirring up the moderate Arabs, this did not worry him.

What did worry him were the Russian plots in Africa. The Russians were behind Al-Qadhdhafi, behind Ethiopia against Somalia and Sudan, behind South Yemen against North Yemen, behind Afghanistan and behind Iran. It was not sufficient to sent the Soviet Union out of this or that country. "It is most important that we should be strong enough to defend ourselves. The Russians were rooted out when I sent 17,000 experts out of the country in a week. Despite the Russian presence in Syria and Iraq, they are uprooted in this area. They are now trying again against three countries: Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia. They want to get rid of me, who started all this uprooting."

For the first time the president revealed how he came to start his peace initiative. He was flying from Romania to Iran and was over Turkey, when the thought occurred to him. He had earlier asked President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania if Mr Begin was a strong and genuine man and the answer was "yes."

He had first thought of asking the five permanent members of the Security Council to convene, but then reshaped his idea, feeling that the Israelis wanted direct contacts with him. "I wanted them to believe me," he stressed.

Asked if he would have pursued the initiative if Mr Rabin had still been Israel's premier, Mr as-Sadat said: "If it has been Rabin, I would have hesitated. I dealt with him in the second disengagement agreement. Rabin was not strong enough...only two men in Israel could have done this with me--the old lady (Mrs Golda Meir) and Begin."

President as-Sadat asked me to take a personal message to Mr Begin to tell him that he looked forward to the meetings in Al-'Arish and Beersheba.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL SPEAKS AT ELECTION RALLY

NC292235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 May--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that Egypt will not withdraw from solving the Palestinian question. He said: What we will achieve through negotiations for solving this question could not have been achieved through war, bloodshed or spending billions of pounds. Dr Khalil added that the basic issue which must be defended is the Palestinian soil, safeguarding Palestinian territory and creating an authority which can negotiate for the Palestinians.

Dr Khalil outlined that the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip could elect their representatives from the PLO as individuals, and that there is nothing whatsoever in the Camp David agreement to prevent this.

Dr Mustafa Khalil was addressing an election rally tonight at the National Democratic Party headquarters in Shiyakhat al-'Ayni. The rally was attended by Dr Amal 'Uthman, female candidate for Qasr an-Nil constituency.

Dr Khalil referred to the meeting on autonomy held in Beersheba recently, saying: We find the U.S. side completely adopting the Egyptian viewpoint on the principles of negotiations. The U.S. side has added to this two other factors. The first is its readiness to invite King Husayn of Jordan to take part in these negotiations. Egypt had called for this before, but it did not include it in its speech during the meeting.

The prime minister added that the other factor which the U.S. side has added is the U.S. pledge to solve various aspects of the Palestinian question, not only by bringing about autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank, but also in solving the question of Palestinian refugees and evacuees abroad.

Dr Mustafa Khalil asked what alternative the rejection front states have proposed for solving the Palestinian question. He said that the Baghdad conference adopted negative resolutions. The conference's decision to transfer Arab League headquarters to Tunis and to suspend Egypt's membership in Arab organizations will not solve the Palestine question and will not force Israel to give up the occupied territory.

Dr Khalil exposed Iraq's objective behind its fierce campaign to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation, saying that Iraq has old ambitions to expand by establishing the fertile crescent state which would include Iraq, Syria, part of Lebanon and Jordan. Iraq used to be afraid of Iran, but since then the fall of the shah's regime has encouraged Iraq to implement its plan by attempting to isolate Egypt from the Arab East in order to achieve its ambitions.

The prime minister said that had it not been for the Egyptian Army going to Kuwait in the 1960's, Iraq would have occupied Kuwait. He said that Egypt has achieved the evacuation of the Israelis from its territory, the restoration of Sinai to Egypt's sovereignty, the exploitation of its resources and the removal of settlements. Egypt has embarked upon solving the Palestinian question and upon getting the Palestinians started on the road.

He said that this could not have been achieved by sacrificing thousands of martyrs and billions of pounds. He outlined that the great powers would not allow us to advance into Israel. We would be confronted with an ultimatum and we would then stop and be unable to speak about the Palestinian question.

Dr Khalil said that Egypt has spent 16 billion pounds from its income and lost tens of thousands of its sons in past wars. He said: Had we not lost all that Egypt would not be in its present position and there would not be problems such as the housing problem from which we suffer.

The prime minister stressed that Egypt's economy is sound and that the economy is based on many pillars. He added: We will increase our oil production, we will increase our tourism fourfold, and we will increase our agricultural and industrial production.

On the Arab press and radio reports about the opening of the border between Egypt and Isarel, he said that the operation of air services is linked with the normalization of relations. This will be negotiated 6 months after the end of the first withdrawal, which will be completed in 9 months. The opening of the border does not mean, as reported, that the people will enter and exit without restrictions or conditions under the normalization of relations, but a means for the entry of official delegations and for creating a dialog between Egypt and Israel in a way not contravening the normalization of relations as stipulated in the agreement which the Egyptian People's Assembly has approved.

Dr Khalil noted the national party's program in the peace phase for achieving prosperity and affluence for the Egyptian people, and for providing social insurance for every disabled person, for achieving social justice by raising incomes and by a just distribution of the national income. He also noted the party's interest in preserving the firmness of the domestic front, social peace and national unity. He said: We will not allow those who advocate division, those who cast doubts or blind fanatics to split our people. He added: Have complete trust in the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat in this battle. We will arrive safely thanks to your unity and faith.

CHIEF OF STAFF BADAWI RETURNS FROM KHARTOUM

NC292035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 May--Chief of Staff Gen Ahmad Badawi and the delegation accompanying him returned to Cairo from Khartoum this evening after attending the third round of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint chiefs of staff. General Badawi was seen off at Khartoum airport by the Sudanese defense minister and the commander in chief of the Sudanese Peoples' Armed Forces, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil.

This morning, the concluding session of the joint chiefs of staff was held in Khartoum to review the final recommendations which will be submitted for ratification to the two countries' joint defense council.

Yesterday evening, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil delivered an impromptu speech at the dinner banquet held in his honor by Gen Ahmad Badawi, in which he affirmed that the eternal and firm relations between Egypt and Sudan will forever remain strong and sturdy, because these relations are based on principles and foundations which will not be harmed by any scheme, conspiracy or act directed against the two countries.

Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil added that Egypt will continue to be the triumphant Egypt of the Arabs and will always work for the benefit of the Arab nation, for unity and for renouncing anything that might harm the Arab nation. He added that the noises currently being made are a mere summer cloud which will pass away and enable a return to normalcy.

The Sudanese defense minister said: We are confident that Egypt is bearing much for the sake of the Arab nation. Egypt is also bearing the brunt of the biggest struggle for the sake of the Palestinian problem. There is no doubt that Egypt will continue to bear its responsibilities as it should, because it is the largest fraternal country. It will bear these responsibilities until all differences are removed because it is not in the interest of the Arab nation to have Egypt remote from it; nor is it in Egypt's interest to be remote from the Arab nation.

Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil concluded his speech by saying: We in Sudan are grateful for Egypt's aforementioned stands. Hence Sudan has supported Egypt in order to express this gratitude for Egypt because Egypt is always in our hearts and in our minds, and we wish Egypt all the best.

AS-SADAT DECREES FORMATION OF SERVICES COUNCIL

NC290714 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 28 May 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a presidential decree providing for the formation of a National Council for Services and Social Development. This is the fourth national council in addition to the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, the National Council for Production and Economic Affairs and the National Council for Culture, Arts, Literature and Information.

AS-SADAT TO ADDRESS SECOND FIELD ARMY ON 5 JUNE

NC300832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 May--Wednesday's edition of AL-AHRAM reports that on Tuesday, 5 June, the fourth anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal, President Anwar as-Sadat will meet the officers and men of the Second Field Army, which won the October victory.

The paper says that the president will speak about the latest developments in the international and Arab situation. That night, he will attend a reception given by the Second Army.

On Saturday the Suez Canal Authority will begin its 7-day long festivities to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the reopening of the canal. On 5 June a military band will play music about the canal, written by the former U.S. defense secretary [as received] to greet the ships passing through the canal, at area No 6 in Ismailia.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN251332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May--Agha Shahi, Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's envoy, arrived in Baghdad today with a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from the Pakistani president.

In a statement to INA, the Pakistani envoy said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on matters and issues of mutual concern and on recent developments in the Arab area. Shahi reiterated Pakistan's support for the Arab people and their cause. He pointed out that his country's support for the Palestinian cause is among the most important of its Islamic commitments.

Adviser Departs

JN270955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0853 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May--Agha Shahi, the Pakistani president's adviser on foreign affairs, left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day visit. During his visit Shahi conveyed a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq through Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf.

Before his departure the Pakistani official said that the message deals with bilateral relations and issues of common concern. He expressed his country's appreciation for Iraq's stand in support of Pakistan's full membership in the nonalined movement. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VAJPAYEE PAYS VISIT

JN281406 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May--Today Vice President Taha Muhui ad-Din Ma'Ruf received Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting a general review was made of Arab and international issues, problems related to the nonalined movement and bilateral relations, and means of promoting these relations in both countries' interest. The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali and the Indian ambassador in Baghdad.

Vajpayee arrived in Baghdad last night.

Meeting With Hammadi

BK290420 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 May 79 BK

[Text] Problems facing the nonalined movement came up for discussion during talks between External Affairs Minister Vajpayee and Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in Baghdad yesterday. The issues which may come up at the forthcoming nonalined summit meeting at Havana were also discussed.

The AIR [All-India Radio] special correspondent, (C.V. Raman), reports that both the leaders agreed that the nonalined movement must stick to its principles to focus attention on issues of colonialism, disarmament and North-South relations. Mr Hammadi agreed that purely bilateral problems should not become the focus in nonalined conferences, but attention should be devoted to some major problems which affect world peace.

On West Asia, Mr Vajpayee recalled that India's commitment to the rights of Palestinians dates back to some 50 years ago.

Mr Hammadi said that the Egypt-Israel peace treaty has changed the balance in West Asia.

Mr Vajpayee has since left for New Delhi.

Vajpayee Departs

JN281639 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May--Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian external affairs minister, and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad for home today at the conclusion of a 1-day official visit to Iraq.

Vajpayee expressed his deep satisfaction with the visit's results. In a statement prior to his departure, Vajpayee said that he discussed with Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Foreign Ministry officials Arab and international issues, nonalined issues and relations between the two friendly countries. He affirmed an identity of views between Iraq and India on the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MA'RUF VISIT TO CUBA

For Havana Domestic Service coverage of the joint communique issued on Vice President Ma'ruf's visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 29 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

UAE OIL MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING IRAQ

JN300924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has warned against the dangerous role of international oil companies that "manipulate oil prices and oil supplies."

He said that the OPEC states will put an end to the actions of these companies and will adopt the appropriate measures, which will include blacklisting these companies.

These remarks are contained in a statement by 'Utaybah prior to his departure from Baghdad at the end of a short visit to Iraq, during which he conveyed a verbal message to Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council deputy chairman, from UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan. He also held talks, which he described as successful and fruitful, with Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim on oil issues and preparations for the forthcoming OPEC meeting.

Dr 'Utaybah said that the international oil companies are making enormous profits at the expense of consumers, thus exploiting the conditions of supply and demand. He called on the oil-consuming countries to exercise control over their consumption of energy "so as to be able to search for ways leading to the stability of the oil market."

He urged these states to understand the stand of the OPEC member states and not to be misled by Zionist propaganda.

The UAE petroleum and natural resources minister stressed that OPEC is seeking to set fair prices for its oil in a manner that will not affect the world economy. He said that OPEC is striving to strengthen the world economy.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON VANCE'S BEERSHEBA STATEMENTS

JN260755 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the statements U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made in Beersheba yesterday, AL-AKHBAR writes the following: Vance's statements do not augur well. Their objective is to emphasize again the United States' persistence in trying to liquidate the Palestinian cause and Palestinian and Arab rights. Otherwise, why did Vance support the Israeli plan, which holds that the 5 years are a transitional period, after which the fate of the occupied territories and what he termed the peoples who live in these territories are determined?

Had the Camp David accord been founded in accordance with UN Resolution 242, Vance would not have spoken as if the issue had begun all over again and would not have talked about settling the Palestinians in the Arab territories and determining the fate of the people of the West Bank and Gaza after 5 years.

Vance added nothing new to what was said both during and after Camp David. The new element, however, is his declaration that the United States is committed to continuing this mission until its defined objective is achieved, regardless of the challenges, as he put it. Another new element is that the U.S. stand, no matter how the Americans try to camouflage it, is the same as the Israeli stand declared by Begin. This stand will not be accepted by anyone except As-Sadat, who has accepted everything, as some of Begin's ministers have put it.

The Camp David sides agreed to postpone their declaration of the stand and to disclose it in a clear and frank manner, in order to serve As-Sadat and to enable him to practice his deception and to say that the self-rule plan is intended to give the Palestinians a state of their own as a final result. However, Vance failed to practice this deception and has expeditiously defined the objectives, which are the same as those of Israel.

The last new element is that Vance asked the Arabs to observe a time limit--which he called a truce--so that the Camp David sides could proceed in implementing their evil plan.

The Arabs, all the Arabs, are called upon to act unwaveringly to pay the Americans and the Israelis back twofold and to implement a series of diplomatic, economic and financial measures that match every measure the United States takes along its aggressive and fallacious march.

MINISTER BUTRUS MEETS WITH UN FACTFINDING COMMITTEE

NC291307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Text] At noon today Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met with a UN factfinding committee on the question of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The committee arrived in Beirut from Damascus this morning.

After the meeting, Minister Butrus said: The committee visited me today in the course of its visit to a number of Arab countries. I would like to emphasize that Lebanon is not directly concerned with the issue, since, on the one hand, it is not concerned with UN Security Council Resolution 242 and, on the other hand, there are no Israeli settlements in territories belonging to Lebanon.

However, Lebanon is greatly interested in the subject for the following reasons:

1. Lebanon supports the Palestinian cause diplomatically and calls for recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to their land. Accordingly, every effort must be made to remove anything obstructing the return of the Palestinian people to their land. It is obvious that the Israeli settlements conflict with this aim.

2. Lebanon has declared and continues to declare that it is against any plan for the settlement of the Palestinians on its land. Accordingly, Lebanon opposes anything that could lead even indirectly to the consolidation of the idea of the settlement of the Palestinians on its territory. It is obvious that the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories conflicts with this Lebanese aim.

3. The establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories conflicts with international law and agreements. Peaceful Lebanon, which respects international law, has always demanded that international treaties and the principles of international law govern relations among states.

This is our attitude, which we explained to the committee today. I handed the committee a brief memorandum to this effect after I had verbally explained the memorandum in detail.

VOL REPORTS EXPLOSIONS IN BEIRUT THEATER

NC291750 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Two explosive charges went off this afternoon in the Plaza Theater in Sinn al-Fil, killing one person and slightly wounding 13 others.

ISRAELI DESTROYER, GUNBOATS SHELL TYRE

NC291230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Text] At 1030 today Israeli long-range artillery resumed shelling the town of Tyre, concentrating on the coastal areas of the town. The areas of Ra's al-'Ayn and Dayr Qanun have been under violent artillery shelling since morning; the shelling continues.

Several Israeli gunboats can clearly be seen opposite the coast of Tyre, Ra's al-Bayyadah, Al-Qasimiyah.

Since Monday the shelling of Tyre has extended to residential quarters. The shelling has also covered Ar-Rashidiyah, Ra's al-'Ayn, Hannawiyah, As-Sama'iyah and [name indistinct], causing extensive material damage.

At 1230 an Israeli destroyer and some Israeli gunboats began an artillery and rocket bombardment of Tyre, concentrating on Ar-Raml quarter and the residential district.

VOL REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION 30 MAY

NC300755 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] As political contacts continue at the highest official levels to settle the issue of the new Cabinet and deal with the security situation, especially in the south, Israeli planes, heavy artillery and gunboats have continued their attack on Palestinian armed positions in most of the southern sectors. The past 24 hours were full of artillery and rocket exchanges in the central and western sectors. There has also been a heavy exodus from the areas under fire, in the direction of Beirut and other areas.

Tibnin and vicinity, and the town of Tyre and suburbs, were the areas affected most by the military activity.

The artillery shelling of the outskirts of Tyre, the port, Hayy ar-Raml, Al-Istirahah and the camps of Ar-Rashidiyah and Al-Burghuliki continued until late last night. In Al-Bawwabah region, particularly in the villages of Dayr Qanun, Ra's al-'Ayn, Haddasah, Tibnin and Mahrumah, 55mm and 175mm shells fell.

In the evening Israeli gunboats approached Tyre and shelled the outskirts with extreme violence.

Warplanes flew at low altitude over Palestinian positions. In the central sector the Irish, Dutch, and Fijian UN forces came under intermittent shelling.

In the evening the Israelis again shelled An-Nabatiyah, Al-'Ayshiyah, Ar-Rayhan, Al-Yarmaq, Arnun, Suhmur, Yuhmur, Kawkaba and neighboring areas. Soon after, scores of trucks were seen on the Tyre-Sidon road carrying evacuees away from the areas under fire.

In the north, two Israeli planes overflew at low altitude the camps of Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi in the north, then headed south without opening fire.

In Beirut, sniping on the traditional axes has not stopped, especially in the commercial centers and the southern suburbs. There was a violent exchange of heavy artillery and RPG fire.

Earlier there was heavy sniping in Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, At-Tayyunah, At-Tahwitah, Badaru, and the Chevrolet-al-Hazimiyah road. A limited exchange of fire soon extended from Galerie Sim'an to the Mar Mikha'il Road.

In the evening there was heavy sniping on the confrontation lines. Intermittent explosions were heard during the night.

There has been no change in the market centers and vicinity. Sporadic sniping continued until evening.

There is cautious calm in the Sannin-az-Za'rur area.

LEBANESE FRONT BANS ARMED MANIFESTATIONS

NC291456 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 29 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Front decided this morning to ban armed manifestations unless they are carried out in the course of duties assigned by, and on the responsibility of, party authorities, and provided the necessary discipline is insured through a joint authoritative body from the Phalangist and Liberal Parties. It has been decided that measures will be taken against anyone violating this rule.

The Front has also decided to prohibit restriction of any citizen's freedom and to consider kidnaping a crime, subject to the severest penalties.

AL-JUMAYYIL RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

NC281850 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 28 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Pierre al-Jumayyil received the PRC ambassador in Lebanon this morning. They reviewed bilateral relations and general conditions in Lebanon and the region.

After the meeting, the Phalangist leader made a statement in which he demanded the formation of a court to determine those who are really cooperating with Israel and helping it to achieve its objectives in Lebanon. He expressed regret that some people continue to follow demagogic methods, despite the fact that they have lost the Arab rights. He said that their only concern now is to lose the rights of Lebanon, adding: This method and mentality made Egypt turn away from the Arabs when Egypt comprises half of the Arab world, if not the effective material and moral Arab strength.

The Phalangist leader also said: A small minority in Lebanon is now cooperating with Israel. Were it not for our efforts and our stands on the grave practice on the land of Lebanon, the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese would have been cooperating with Israel. The fault would not have been theirs but that of the Arab states which have not behaved or dealt well with the Lebanese and only addressed them in the language of bullets and gunfire.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH KHADDAM

JN261303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 May 79 JN

[Text] Official talks between Syria and India started at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Syrian side was headed by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The Indian side was headed by Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abdallah al-Khani, Syrian ambassador to India; Dr Haytham al-Kilani, director of the International Organizations Department at the Foreign Ministry; Munir Musa Pasha, director of the Asian Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Lutfi al-Atrash, director of the foreign minister's office. On the Indian side, the meeting was attended by (Singh Nikhana), assistant foreign minister; (Kaf Kipala), deputy assistant foreign minister; (Dibouch), secretary of the foreign minister; and the Indian ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations, which have developed since President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to India last year. These developments were crystallized with the signing of many agreements in the fields of civil aviation and economy, as well as by the exchange of technical and cultural expertise and the exchange of visits between high-ranking officials of the two countries.

They also reviewed international political issues. The guest minister explained India's good intentions to strengthen its relations with its neighbors and other countries. Khaddam explained the outcome of the meetings of the summit conference and of the Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad. He also explained the Arab unity in the face of the new imperialist onslaught represented by the Egyptian-Israeli capitulatory treaty.

The two sides' views were identical that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East dispute and that peace cannot be achieved in the area except by the Israelis' full withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate and national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future and to establish their state.

The two sides will resume their talks tomorrow morning.

Second Meeting

BK280358 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 May 79 BK

[Text] Syria has opposed the move to enlarge the membership of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries. The objection was voiced by its deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, at the second round of discussions with External Affairs Minister Mr Vajpayee, in Damascus yesterday. The proposal to increase the bureau's membership from 25 to 35 or 40 has been made by some countries for giving better representation to all regions.

The AIR's [All-India Radio] special correspondent understands that Mr Khaddam said there could be an annual meeting of foreign ministers [of nonalined countries] if necessary. The permanent representatives at New York can meet as a consultative committee. Syria was also opposed to having three vice chairman for the movement.

The Syrian side explained why it considered that Egypt cannot be regarded as a member of the nonalined movement any longer after signing the treaty with Israel. They said that Egypt has departed from previous resolutions on West Asia adopted by the nonalined countries.

Mr Vajpayee later called on the Syrian prime minister, Mr Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi. Mr Vajpayee pointed out that economic and other links between India and Syria have been growing rapidly after the recent visit of President al-Asad. The Syrian prime minister appreciated the services of the Indian organization, NECON, which undertook a feasibility study for the first iron and steel project in Syria. Mr Vajpayee said India would be happy to identify new items for import to reduce trade imbalance.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES UN FACTFINDING COMMITTEE

JN270856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0825 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 27 May--At 0900 today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received the UN factfinding committee headed by Leonardo Mathias.

The committee was formed in response to Security Council Resolution 446 of March. It includes members from Portugal, Bolivia and Zambia. The task of the committee is to investigate facts related to the settlements the Zionist enemy is establishing in the occupied Arab land. The committee arrived in Damascus yesterday evening from Amman.

AL-QABAS: ISRAELI REQUEST TO SYRIA ON MISSILES REJECTED

LD291032 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 29 May 79--A Kuwaiti newspaper stated today that Israel asked Syria, through the United States, to withdraw anti-aircraft missiles from Lebanon, but that the Syrian Government rejected the request.

The newspaper Al-QABAS, in a report from Washington, added that the U.S. State Department told the paper that it knows nothing about this matter. However, according to the paper, diplomatic sources said the administration of President Carter (?prefers) to tackle the issue away from the press spotlight.

AL-QABAS does not explain when the Israeli request was made or how it was conveyed to Syria. It said that Israel threatened to hit the SA-6 and SA-7 anti-aircraft missiles and the Syrian forces operating in the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. It added that Syria, after receiving the request via the United States, replied and said that the Israeli air raids on Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese towns and villages should stop.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B COMMENTS ON TITO VISIT, NONALINED MOVEMENT

ID281328 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 28 May (APS)--Josip Broz Tito begins today an official visit of friendship to Algeria. It is another meeting at a high level between the socialist Yugoslavia and the revolutionary Algeria both belonging to the non-aligned movement. The Arabic language daily ASH-SHA'B writes today.

The two countries have a lot in common. They have both fought for their independence; they both choose the socialist system; and they have both adopted a non-aligned policy to express their will for a complete independence from any foreign power to protect their national sovereignty and to consolidate liberation movements throughout the world.

This visit is of great importance because of the critical phase the world is facing today. It comes on the eve of Havana conference at the time the non-aligned movement is the dart [as received] of multiple pressures to pull it away from its aim, and the imperialist strategy attempts to create ideological divergencies among the movement's members.

This visit comes also at the time the dialogue north-south becomes a dialogue of deafs, since the international economic relations are still a center of confrontation between those who support a system inherited from colonialism and the developing countries.

It is not difficult, ASH-SHA'B writes, to rule out the dangers threatening the non-aligned movement's unity, if only we could preserve the spirits that originated from the historic Bandung conference which made clear the goals of the organisation, and if we could adopt an homogenous position towards current international issues. Thus experiences of the two countries recent future proved that periods of crisis are an occasion for strengthening faith in the peoples' ideals.

Therefore, the paper concludes, the political talks between President Tito and President Chadli will work for reinforcing the non-aligned movement which has become an essential element in the international field. This meeting is an occasion for consultations and coordination in favour of peace and security in the world, that can help the international liberation movement from Palestine to South Africa via Western Sahara and all the resistance front.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN262347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 May 79 JN

[Text] The delegation of the Ba'th Party led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, arrived in Algiers today on a 1-week visit to fraternal Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

In a statement at the airport, Al-Ahmar said: We are pleased to visit Arab Algeria where we will meet with our brothers in the Algerian National Liberation Front Party. This meeting will be the beginning of work between the two parties. This beginning is not from scratch.

The relations between the two parties have been good relations of struggle for a long time.

Our two countries must have a prominent and basic role in leading the struggle against imperialist and Zionist plots in order to realize the development of our two countries and the unity of our Arab nation.

Al-Ahmar said: Our urgent task now is to mobilize all our forces to confront the As-Sadat-Begin-Carter plot and to continue our march of struggle to liberate our occupied Arab territories and restore the usurped rights of the Palestinian people. Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the role of the steadfastness front and said: The steadfastness front is the springboard for attacking the plot. We in Algiers, in Syria and in the fraternal Arab states which are members of this steadfastness front will work to strengthen it. We regard the front as the basis and beginning for mobilizing our Arab resources and for realizing the aspirations of our Arab nation.

Meeting With Party Officials

JN272145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] The delegation of the Ba'th Party led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, today visited the headquarters of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party where bilateral meetings were held. During these meetings the relations between the two countries and the two parties were reviewed.

Comrade al-Ahmar met with Mohammed Salah Yahiaoui, Politburo member and party coordinator. Talks centered on the stages of development in the relations of the two parties and the common stands of the two fraternal states within the framework of the steadfastness front and joint Arab action. The meeting also dealt with the formulas of action which will facilitate the coordination of the efforts of the two parties in all fields.

Agreement was reached that the two delegations should follow up their deliberations in the various fields in order to reach a joint formula which will be a basis for the working program in the coming stage.

CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CAPOT ENDS VISIT

LD261424 Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Mr Rene Anillo Capot, Cuban first deputy minister of foreign affairs, returned to his country after a visit of a few days during which he met several Algerian leaders.

Mr Anillo Capot, in a statement made to the press before leaving Algiers' Dar al Bayda Airport, expressed his satisfaction with the talks he had in Algiers, on bilateral relations and the nonalined movement.

The Cuban minister expressed his satisfaction with the very important exchange of views on events in the developing countries, and said he was satisfied with the common intention to make a success of the sixth nonalined summit in Havana. He added that the dialog confirmed the two governments' wish to work towards the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries.

Mr Anillo Capot affirmed that Cuba is against any attempt to redefine nonalinement, which remains faithful to its original conception, and said that "the technical and material bases are ready to make the Havana meeting a great success."

BENDJEDID SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MAURITANIA'S SALECK

LD282108 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the tragic plane accident in which the Mauritanian prime minister died, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, has sent a telegram of condolences to the chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery, Mr Moustapha Ould Saleck. President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his deep sadness following the accidental death of Prime Minister Ahmed Ould Bouceif, his colleagues and members of the crew of the plane carrying them.

In the face of this tragic event, Chadli Bendjedid writes: I offer you my sad condolences and assure you, on behalf of the Algerian people, the National Liberation Front Party and on my own behalf, of our deep sympathy and ask you to pass on our sincere condolences to the families of the victims. Similar messages (?have been sent) to the president of Mauritania, where a 40-day period of national mourning has been decreed throughout the country following the plane accident in which a total of 14 people died aboard a Buffalo airplane heading for Dakar where the West African economic summit was due to take place.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM BREZHNEV

LD271126 Tripoli JANA in English 0814 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The revolution's leader received a telegram from Soviet Communist Party chairman and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of Africa liberation day.

Dr. Brezhnev affirmed in his telegram that the complete liquidation of remnants of colonialism and racism in the African Continent has entered its final stage, and that the day when the phenomenon of colonialism is abolished is not far away.

Mr. Brezhnev hailed the African peoples successes in their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

Mr. Brezhnev affirmed in his telegram to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi the Soviet Union's solidarity with the African peoples struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia and work for liquidating the racist regime in South Africa.

Mr. Brezhnev condemned the new racists' practices in South Africa and aggression against liberation forces in neighbouring African countries.

Mr. Brezhnev finally wished African peoples further successes in their struggle for liberating Africa from colonialism and racism.

He also wished them economic and social progress under the shadow of world peace.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH MAURITANIA

LD261956 Tripoli JANA in English 1849 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The assistant secretary general of the Front for the Liberation of Al-Saguia al-Hamra and Rio de Oro, Mr Bachir Mustapha Rakibi, arrived in Tripoli International Airport today at noon on a several day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Present at his welcome in the airport were representatives of the General People's Congress External Liaison Office and Foreign Secretariat's Protocol Directorate.

Rakibi made a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in which he praised just stands taken by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah toward the Al-Saguia al-Hamra and Rio de Oro.

He said: "We are here to continue negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Saharan Republic on the Mauritanian handover of Saharan Republic territories to the popular front."

MAURITANIA

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES RECENT DISTURBANCES

LD260332 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Maj Thiam el Hadj, member of the Military Committee for National Recovery and interior minister, made a statement at noon today concerning recent disturbances. He said:

For several weeks we have been witnessing scholastic movements which are similar to those in all countries. These movements and educational problems could have been settled easily if saboteurs of all trends had not manipulated them to serve their own interests.

Thiam el Hadj said there were some who tried to create a role for themselves, and there were people who said they belong to an imported ideology, but an ideology which is not suitable for the country. And there were those who thought they represented [word indistinct] in one area or another. In actual fact they search for nothing except to seize the opportunity to make personal gains.

All these people have incited the students to act (? in line) with their (?interests and thus are creating) an atmosphere of ambiguity and confusion. I affirm without hesitation to all these people that the patience of the governments has limits and that the security of individuals and property in this country will be insured at any cost and will be protected, particularly from these people who wait for the opportunity to harm them.

Thus, as of now acts of (?incitement) and every action which aims to harm public order, such as spreading false rumors and all subversive attempts, will be severely punished.

MOROCCO

BOUABID OUTLINES NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHAMBER SPEECH

LD282348 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Maata Bouabid said in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies that the discussions that took place in the chamber again indicate the reality of democratic practices of Morocco. He affirmed the tradition of constructive dialog in the relations between the legislative and executive authorities. In the meantime he noted that some interventions were far from the essence of discussions of the government statement.

The prime minister said that the government program will be crystallized in a set of practical measures and draft resolutions which will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies. He promised that all views and proposals will be executed by the government if at all possible. After distinguishing between democratic dialog and the Byzantine style, he pointed out that the choices Morocco has been adopting are derived from its reality and characteristics.

He then discussed education and noted that it is unfair that our sons are driven into the chain of rumors which cause confusion. He affirmed that government action in the economic and social spheres will respect the basic commitments while depending more on the spirit of creation and work.

Maata Bouabid called on Moroccan businessmen to have more national spirit, daring and effectiveness since they have benefited from tax facilities from the state between 1973 and 1977.

The prime minister noted that the international situation imposed upon us is difficult. It is characterized by high raw material prices in imports such as oil, grain, sugar and machinery, while the prices of our exports are suffering from stagnation. Add to this the obstacles citrus fruits and textiles are subjected to. He affirmed that despite Morocco's setbacks as a result of international inflation, it intends to improve its trade balance by boosting exports and limiting the import of some consumer goods.

The prime minister discussed the outline of Morocco's economic, social and financial policy. He explained that it aims at realizing three objectives: 1) defending the unity of Moroccan soil; 2) maintaining suitable averages of productive investments; and 3) giving priority to the social sectors.

He also said that Morocco will never surrender to any sort of pessimism. It will remain, as it has always been, a Muslim nation which believes in God and depends on the genius of its men and the strength of its sons.

He renewed the appeal to all active forces and those of good will in order to rise and mobilize ourselves as we have in the past.

BOUCETTA DECLARES WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE CLOSED

LD251832 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Rabat, 25 May--M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, has declared that the question of the Sahara is closed as far as Morocco is concerned and that it is an internal Moroccan issue.

In an interview with the Saudi paper AN-NADWAH, Boucetta said that the Middle East is passing through a critical state and that the Arab nation is facing a serious challenge. He pointed out that the only strategy that can safeguard Arab rights is that of consolidating Arab solidarity and unifying the Arab ranks as well as adhering to the resolutions of the seventh Arab summit conference held in Rabat in 1975 which were confirmed by the Baghdad summit conference recently. These resolutions, he said, assert the legitimate Arab rights and meet the demands for a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Regarding the Saharan question, Boucetta said that this question has ended with Morocco's retrieval of its desert and that any interference by any state in this matter constitutes interference in Morocco's internal affairs. Morocco measures its relations with other countries in light of their attitude toward its territorial integrity.

Boucetta said that tension in the area had nothing to do with Morocco; Algeria is to blame for changing its attitude of support for Morocco's right to regain its usurped territories into an attitude of opposition to Morocco after Morocco attained unity. Algeria has gathered a group of mercenaries and equipped them with all types of arms from the Algerian Army to create tension in the area.

BOUCETTA LEAVES FOR MANILA, COLOMBO, W. EUROPE MEETINGS

ID281500 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, May 28 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign affairs minister, left here for a tour which will lead him successively to Manila, Colombo and Europe.

In a declaration to newsmen, the minister indicated that he will visit Philippines, where he will attend the United Nations Conference for trade and Development as president of the Islamic conference, which was recently held in Fes.

He also declared that he will present to this conference a document precising the position of the tenth Islamic conference, concerning the world economic disorder, the transfer of technology and raw materials.

On the other hand, Boucetta underlined that during his visit to Colombo, he will represent Morocco as observer at the conference of the non-aligned countries. Boucetta expressed regret to see the organization of the non-aligned countries diverging from its principles and notably certain positions with regard to Morocco concerning the Sahara question.

On his trip to Europe, the minister underlined that it is inscribed within the framework of of the commission meeting of the European Economic Community (EEC), which is to take place in order to define the relations with Morocco.

Boucetta indicated that he will be accompanied by Azzedine Guessous, Morocco's commerce and industry minister. He added that he will, previously, hold talks with his counterparts from West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

ENERGY MINISTER SAADI RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD251354 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 25 (MAP)--Moussa Saadi, Morocco's energy and mining minister, received here Yevgeniy Nersesov, the Soviet ambassador to Rabat.

During the meeting, the two parties examined the furthering state of the mining and energy projects, which are the object of cooperation between Morocco and the Soviet Union. Saadi and Nersesov, also reviewed the different means for the development of this cooperation, notably by the exchange of missions between the two countries, on the officials level as well as on the experts one.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON RECOVERY OF AL-'ARISH

LD281538 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent the following cable to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

To His Excellency brother President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

Your brothers throughout Sudan are (?closely) following your firm steps on the road of peace. These steps now tread strongly and firmly on the brave territory of Al-'Arish since Egypt's resumption of control over it.

I avail myself of this happy opportunity, which history cannot overlook, to convey to your excellency and to our brothers in Egypt our warmest congratulations and the best wishes of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. I am happy to add to these congratulations my own most sincere and heartfelt wishes that God shall crown our efforts with success so that we may soon see, (?God willing), the return of the Arab occupied territories to their owners [word indistinct] purely Arab and the people of Palestine enjoying full sovereignty over their territory.

While we are fully aware of the historic responsibility and the obstacles strewn across the road of peace, we are also aware [words indistinct] that Egypt in the Arab struggle is able to accomplish the aspirations of the Arab people.

May God grant you success and guide your steps. God is the best of supporters.

U.S. SENATOR JAVITS DELIVERS CARTER MESSAGE TO NUMAYRI

JN291747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, May 29 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received today a message from the U.S. President Jimmy Carter on bilateral relations between their respective countries.

The message was communicated by Senator Jacob Javits, who arrived here yesterday. Numayri reviewed with Javits and the accompanying delegates when received the situation in the Middle East. [Sentence as received] While confirming Sudan's support to peace initiatives in the area which attempt an overall just settlement, Numayri deplored the Israeli intransigence, its attempt to make Jerusalem a Jewish city and denial of the Palestinians' rights.

Numayri also reviewed with Javits the economic and defence needs of Sudan. Senator Javits said that despite the disinclination of the Congress to increase the foreign aid programme there is a growing tendency to increase the aid extended to Sudan.

President Numayri in turn handed Javits a message to President Carter, the content of which was not disclosed.

Senator Javits is scheduled to visit tomorrow the Jazirah and [word indistinct] agricultural schemes in central Sudan before leaving for home.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

LD252038 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued the following statement on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the OAU Charter:

Today, Friday, 25 May, Africa celebrates the 15th anniversary of the signing of the OAU Charter which was born to unite the sons of Africa, to embody their will to struggle and fight against colonialism and racial discrimination and fulfill their desire for unity, prosperity and progress.

During the last 16 years, the OAU has made great achievements in the field of liberation, construction, economic, cultural and social cooperation among member states. The OAU has contributed with the rest of the international community to the promotion of peace and stability. It is auspicious that the 25th May Revolution of May, 1969 should have been sparked off on the same date as the OAU was born.

The May revolution has affirmed since its birth its commitment to fighting colonialism, racial discrimination, rule based on apartheid, Zionism, and its commitment to the OAU Charter and principles; to working ceaselessly for the achievement of unity among African states and peoples; to the policy of neighborliness, and to the settlement of disputes by peaceful and political means.

Through peaceful and political means Sudan succeeded in achieving its national unity and these principles were crystallized during the current session of the OAU under the chairmanship of the leader-president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Sudan has always called for the solution of disputes through dialog and peaceful means and unswerving respect of the principle that African problems should be solved by Africans to ward off threats of external interference in African affairs.

We are happy to note that there is a strong tendency towards keeping Africa free of [words indistinct]. There are phenomena and indicators of greater cooperation among African, Arab and European states. We are pleased to note that the call to solve internal problems and disputes among African states by dialog and peaceful means is receiving growing response. African leaders have succeeded with their sagacity in achieving great, positive results in various areas of Africa. Efforts are still being made to solve the rest of the differences on the basis of these principles.

Sudan continues to be committed to the rights of the southern African people to determine their destiny and to supporting them in their legitimate struggle against the racist regimes which persist in pursuing policies of racist privileges, repression and terror against unarmed African citizens, thereby violating the rights of man and the principles and decisions of the United Nations and the OAU. Sudan's support for the armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa does not stand as a barrier between us and support of efforts aimed at finding a just and peaceful solution as long as those efforts lead to real independence for these peoples and enable them to establish majority rule with the participation of their legitimate representatives along the lines of OAU and UN decisions.

The African Continent has lately witnessed important events and disputes sapping the energies and abilities of its sons. The organization did all it could to put an end to those disputes and differences, but, because of its present charter and position, was unable to do so. The continuation of these differences has obliged wise people of this continent to reflect on finding a way out within the OAU framework. This is a matter which necessitates a reexamination of the charter of the organization and the (?authority) vested in its chairman and administrative secretary general. Members of the organization have begun to be conscious of this and the organization has begun to study proposed amendments to the charter to improve its effectiveness. We maintain that the organization is still at the beginning of its journey. More effort is required for it to face up to contemporary African problems.

As Sudan celebrates the 10th anniversary of the May Revolution it wishes on this great and historic occasion in the life of our giant organization to reaffirm its unwavering commitment to the OAU Charter and its decisions for continuous work to liquidate colonialism and racial discrimination and to achieve unity among African peoples and states.

350 ANSAR SECT MEMBERS RETURN FROM LIBYA

JN281908 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, May 28 (SUNA)--Some 350 of the Ansar religious sect arrived here today from Libya in respond to President Numayri's initiative on national reconciliation.

The Ansars--followers of former opposition leader Sadiq al-Mahdi--were received at the airport by ministers, senior government officials and the ambassador of Libya in Sudan.

Soon after arrival they headed to the tomb of Imam al-Mahdi in Omdurman, opposite to Khartoum on the western bank of the Nile where special celebration was made to mark their return. Imam al-Mahdi, the founder of the famous Mahdist state in the 19th century, was the founder and the first leader of the Ansar sect. The Ansar who arrived today will be accommodated in Soba, south of Khartoum.

TUNISIA

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH USSR

LD290102 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] This evening, Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri and USSR Ambassador to Tunisia Boris Kolokolov signed at the Foreign Ministry a cultural and scientific cooperation program for the years 1979, 1980.

The program defines exchanges between the two countries in various fields of culture, science, sports, youth, health and information. It also contributes to consolidating cooperation between the two countries, particularly by sending Soviet specialists to teach and work in Tunisian secondary and higher institutes and hospitals. In accordance with the program, Tunisia is to continue to send Tunisian youth for further education in the USSR, and there will also be an exchange of artist and actor groups between the two countries.

Mr Mohamed Fitouri expressed satisfaction with the nature of relations between the two countries--relations which are based on cordiality, fruitful cooperation and mutual respect. In the name of the Tunisian Government, he paid tribute to the Soviet specialists who have worked in Tunisia and who will be coming to it so as to continue cooperation. Mr Boris Kolokolov stressed the importance of the agreement, describing it as a new step on the road of consolidating relations and cooperation between the two countries. He also stressed his country's support for the just cause of the Arab people and also its intention to assist Tunisia in its battle against backwardness.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD261556 Tunis TAP in English 1445 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 26 (TAP)--"Since Tunisia was not officially informed of an Egyptian delegation participation from neither the Organization of African Unity nor any other part and taking into account the Tunisian Government's care for respecting order as well as the illegal nature of the Egyptian participation in the proceedings of the conference, the Moroccan, Algerian, Tunisian, and Libyan delegations decided to disapprove of the holding of this conference because of the ambiguity created by the presence of a delegation which claimed its belonging to the Egyptian Government," Hassen Belkhodja, Tunisian agriculture minister stated after the postponement sine die of the African agriculture ministers' conference which was scheduled from May 24 to 26.

"If Tunisia was informed that an Egyptian delegation would participate in this conference, it would have never accepted to host it, neither would have accepted it the other Arab countries."

On his part, [word indistinct] deputy general secretary of the Organization of African Unity said after a closed meeting held without the presence of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Libya, that the African agriculture ministers conference has been deferred to a later date in another country which will be made known by the General Secretariat to the OAU member countries.

This meeting had to prepare the World Agriculture Conference which will be held next July in Rome and will discuss the food problems in Africa and the effects of dryness on the African agriculture.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR STATE MINISTER SCORES FRANCE'S 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD291202 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 29 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has called upon the international community to check France's dangerous gunboat diplomacy bent on denying the people of Western Sahara their right to self-determination.

Addressing a news conference in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the country's minister of state, Ndugu (?Mohamed Ould Saydati), said France was currently massing weapons and military personnel in Mauritania to block any peace initiative to solve the Western Saharan independence dispute. He said France's military planes carrying weapons and military personnel were crossing the Saharan air space to Mauritania on pretext of defending the country's territorial integrity from aggression.

Ndugu (?Saydati) said POLISARIO guerrillas have now extended the struggle into Morocco in response to the latter's reputed acts of aggression against the Saharan Republic. He said over the past 3 months the freedom-fighters have managed to liberate more than 14 towns held by Moroccan troops, the last being Amgala. Ndugu (Saydati) said Moroccan troops have lost many strategic points, and that freedom-fighters have decided to extend the struggle inside Morocco.

POLISARIO ISSUES STATEMENT ON AFRICA DAY

LD252220 Algiers International Service in French 2100 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] In a statement published in the occupied territores to mark Africa day, the POLISARIO Front has called on African states to recognize the Saharan Republic. The POLISARIO Front recalled that it is willing to cooperate with international organizations involved in the decolonization of the Western Sahara, especially the OAU which more than ever is being called upon to assume its historic responsibilities for restoring the rights of the Saharan people.

SAHARAN FORCES ATTACK MOROCCAN GARRISONS

LD271202 Algiers APS in English 1022 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 27 May 79 (APS)--Combatants of the Saharan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) launched a series of attacks last week against the Moroccan aggression troops in Western Sahara and southern Morocco.

In a military communique made public, POLISARIO declares that within the "Houari Boumediene" offensive the Saharan army shelled the "Lebouirate" Moroccan garrison in Western Sahara, destroying the whole of the military posts. In the same region, the Saharan army launched an identical operation against the "Abbatik" enemy garrison. Eight Moroccan soldiers were killed and 12 injured.

In the still occupied Saharan territories, the SPLA attacked three garrisons in Jdiria, Guelta Zemmour, and Bir Enzaran, which have been intensively bombed by the Saharan combat units on the 18, 19, 20 of May 1979.

The 20th of May, a unit of Moroccan troops moving towards Semara in Western Sahara was severely shelled during two hours. Some 10 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 15 injured during these military operations, 2 jeeps and 3 canons destroyed in Jdiria and Bir Enzaran.

GHALI REPORTEDLY NAMED FIRST EGYPTIAN ENVOY TO ISRAEL

TA281628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 May 79 TA

[Text] The Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR [as heard] reports today that Egypt's first ambassador to Israel will be Butrus Ghali.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT REPORTS GHALI ATTITUDE TOWARD OPEN BORDERS

TA291302 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 May 79 p 9 TA

[By Ilan Kefir]

[Excerpts] "The border will open for everybody in a few months time. You, the Israelis, will be able to visit us freely and we will be able to visit you. This will not happen tomorrow or the day after since extensive preparatory work is needed to bring the principle of open borders to reality." These are the remarks of the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali.

In a talk I held with Dr Ghali the day before yesterday the Egyptian statesman wanted to cool a little the enthusiasm developing following the Begin-As-Sadat declaration of opening the border. "The importance of this declaration is in establishing the principle of open borders," Ghali says, "from the moment this decision was made we, the political-level personnel, have the duty of applying it. This is not the easy task it may seem at first glance. The opening of the borders is not only the removal of physical barriers. There are many technical aspects accompanying such a declaration. In my meetings with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan next week we will determine the practical aspects of this principle."

A few hours after the declaration of open borders a certain change occurred in the tone of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. "From now on," Ghali said, "we will make the visits of Israeli groups possible. At the first stage, in the coming months, we would like to see groups of physicians, students and Knesset members in addition to military delegations. We believe that the meetings between Israelis and Egyptians will widen and stabilize the normalization between the two peoples."

Dr Ghali emphasized that there would be no rush to a total opening of the border before the the absorption of all the Israelis wishing to visit Egypt is suitably organized. "In my talks with Dayan, Ghali says, we will discuss the traffic arrangements at the border point in Al-'Arish, the issue of visas and all the other problems arising between states having normal relations between them."

From Ghali's and other Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials remarks it transpires that the Egyptians fear having their country flooded by Israeli tourists. One of the officials with whom I spoke pointed to the grave shortage of hotel rooms in Egypt and to the security element as factors that should be taken into account.

While Butrus Ghali was cautious in his talk about the open borders issue, the defense minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, was much warmer and expressed views similar to those of As-Sadat: "I am in favor of numerous meetings between the two peoples. Every meeting between Israelis and Egyptians will promote the process of normalization, and at a faster pace than ours, the statesmen's pace. I saw meetings between Israeli and Egyptian soldiers and followed the meeting of the disabled of the two armies.

There can never again be war between such two peoples that have found a common language after generations of enmity and wars."

General 'Ali, who chaired the Egyptian delegation in the first autonomy session, sounded optimistic on this issue as well: "The understanding prevailing between the Israeli and Egyptian leaders will also help us all to cope with the obstacles of the autonomy issue. We must free ourselves from the chains of the past and think together about the common future, finding solutions to the problems that still remain on the way toward full peace in the region."

"We have embarked on the correct way of normalization and no power will disembark us from this road." This was General Ali's conclusion of the brief talk he held with me.

FURTHER DETAILS ON 28 MAY CABINET SESSION REPORTED

TA281824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 May 79 TA

[Text] There is agreement in the Cabinet that the opening of the borders should be carried out gradually and that not every Israeli should be allowed to visit Egypt during the first stage. This is reported by our political correspondent. Today, the Cabinet formulated the guidelines for Moshe Dayan's discussion of the opening of the borders with his Egyptian colleague.

The police will completely investigate the complaints of four Hebron families to the effect that Jews broke into their houses at night, beat their families, including children, and broke furniture. This issue was raised at the Cabinet meeting today and in the course of the discussion the prime minister said that this incident of vandalism [previous word in English] would be thoroughly investigated by the police. As may be recalled, anonymous people burst into Hebron residents' houses and beat them. They accounted for their acts by saying that these houses were formerly inhabited by Jews.

Burg on Chairmanship

TA291227 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 May 79 p 2 TA

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg reported to the Cabinet yesterday that the decision that he would chair the opening session of the autonomy negotiations was made with the prime minister's approval and advance knowledge that the Egyptian prime minister, Mustafa Khalil, would not come to the opening session due to this.

Burg told the Cabinet that reports reached him last week from the U.S. Embassy and the prime minister's office about the Egyptian proposal to appoint the U.S. representative as the permanent chairman of the autonomy negotiations, or since he rejected this proposal, that Secretary Vance would, at least, be the chairman of the opening session.

Burg suggested insisting that an Israeli chair the opening session as Begin and As-Sadat agreed. In order to solve the problem he suggested that Begin, on his return from London, immediately go to Hazerim [the air base near Beersheba] and chair the opening session himself. Begin said this was impractical and supported Burg's position that for national reasons the principle of having an Israeli chairman should not be foregone.

Burg explained this position to Ambassador Lewis and Secretary Vance with whom he met before the opening session.

WEIZMAN TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA291040 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 May 79 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will participate in the six-man committee representing Israel in the autonomy negotiations with Egypt. He decided to reverse his previous decision to limit his involvement in the autonomy issue.

The minister is going to leave with the Israeli delegation for Alexandria in order to participate there in the second session on the autonomy.

Yesterday the defense minister presented the positions of Israel and the defense establishment on the autonomy issue in a meeting with the U.S. representative on the committee, Leonard, Strauss' deputy.

Minister Weizman decided to fully participate in this sphere after a large number of his reservations were accepted by the Cabinet--the document that was consolidated was not submitted--and apparently also in the wake of talks he held with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

He also discussed the autonomy issue with his Egyptian colleagues in meetings in Al-'Arish and Beersheba.

According to his proposal the meetings of the autonomy committee, when they are held in Israel, will take place in a Herzliyya hotel.

Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, Minister Weizman's adviser on national security, will leave for Cairo on Monday together with Foreign Minister Dayan. At the end of the talks in Cairo he will join the autonomy committee that will arrive in Alexandria.

CHIEF OF STAFF EITAN INTERVIEWED ON SINAI DEPLOYMENT

TA251159 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 May 79 pp 13, 25 TA

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan by Dov Goldstein: "The Arab Countries Can Attack Israel Even Without Egypt and the IDF Is Taking This Into Account"--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] When you came back a short while ago from your visit to Cairo and your meetings there with the Egyptian chief of staff, you said you had been convinced that Egypt wanted peace and that it wanted it sincerely. Before the visit, did you have doubts? What dissipated these doubts during your visit?

[Answer] As far as is possible to form an impression from talks, contacts with people, words and behavior it was my impression from the talks in Egypt and from the behavior of the Egyptians that they want peace and mean this with all seriousness. Whether my impression was correct and their intentions are indeed sincere, that we will only know in the future. At this moment I have no reason to cast any doubts on this, although impressions from conversations can be misleading and lead to wrong conclusions. I do not know what is concealed within the Egyptian hearts and I do not know whether anyone knows. I am not even sure that the Egyptians themselves now know exactly what their final intentions are.

[Question] What happened on your visit to dissipate the suspicions?

[Answer] Before the visit I could only form second-hand impressions from listening to the impressions of others who preceded me and in contacts with the Egyptians. My ability to formulate an opinion for myself was naturally more limited. I can now say, on the basis of personal contacts, that the hope in my heart that the Egyptians are sincere in their intentions for genuine peace has been strengthened. Had the basis for the contacts with the Egyptians remained as it was in the past--lack of trust--we would certainly not have arrived at the signing of the peace treaty. Now each side is committed to showing a little more trust toward the other--and perhaps even more than he feels in his heart, after so many years of hostility and war.

I was also very impressed by the reception in Egypt, by the hospitality and the Egyptian's openness. I cannot speak about the contents of the talks.

[Question] Did you come to an understanding with the commanders of the Egyptian Army on the establishment of a joint Israeli-Egyptian buffer and on joint military patrols by both armies in the event of the United Nations not being deployed in Sinai, as was agreed upon in the peace treaty?

[Answer] In my talks with the Egyptians a third party's share in that subject was mentioned. However, both sides, the Egyptians and us, took into account that if we have to, we will be able to act alone on all these matters, without the participation of a third party.

[Question] Yitzhaq Rabin, the former prime minister and the man who was chief of staff when the IDF conquered Sinai in 1967, thinks that there is no chance of arriving at an understanding with the Egyptians over the autonomy and that with the completion of the Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line Egypt will cancel all the components of peace and, in fact, the situation of the cancellation of the state of war between Egypt and Israel would have been temporary. Israel will only hold a third of the desert territory, while the Egyptians will have two-thirds. Without referring to the question of whether this forecast will be borne out or not--if this happens, what will Israel's security position be when the IDF will have to be prepared to fight against the Egyptian Army from considerably worse opening positions than their current ones?

[Answer] That is the risk we have taken upon ourselves in agreeing to a peace treaty under these conditions. I will not refer to Mr Rabin's evaluations. He certainly has data and evaluations upon which he is basing his forecast. I will not analyze them, but will only refer to the security-military side: the new line where the IDF will be positioned. Both at the end of the first withdrawal phase and at the end of the withdrawal, in 3 years, Israel has taken upon itself a certain security and military risk, but the risk, to the best of my evaluation, does not endanger the State of Israel and its security and existence are not in danger. I say this on the assumption that in spite of all the difficulties expected in the negotiations over the autonomy and even if Israel and Egypt do not succeed in reaching an agreement on the autonomy, Egypt will not violate the articles of the peace agreement and it will maintain the arrangements of military forces in Sinai. The agreement permits it.

[Question] And if Egypt violates the agreement and sends large quantities of forces into the Sinai with a level of armament beyond that permitted by the agreement?

[Answer] Even then, whether this happens at the end of the first withdrawal phase or at the end of the second phase, the IDF will be able to solve the problem. However, this is definitely more a political question than a military one and so I will not say any more on this matter.

[Question] Even those who expected opposition to As-Sadat from the Arab world could not foresee its dimensions and strength after the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Today how do you evaluate the danger that the Arab countries will begin a war without Egypt's participation? What is their strength without Egypt and does this danger appear to be real?

[Answer] First of all, the question of the ability, which is a question of prime importance. The other Arab countries, without Egypt, have become appreciably stronger recently. They are continuing to become stronger and they can take warlike steps against Israel, either as a result of their intention of putting Egypt into an embarrassing position or as a test of intentions, or in order to involve Israel in a war on the assumption that they are capable of gaining successes.

We have taken such a possibility into account and taken certain moves to preclude the possibility that the rejectionist countries, some of which make up the eastern front, will take hostile steps against Israel.

[Question] It is not inconceivable that such a possibility will be reasonable after Egypt is equipped with sophisticated U.S. weapons. If Egypt joins the war front against Israel, what will be the situation of the IDF then?

[Answer] There are already two countries in the Middle East which are equipped with sophisticated, modern U.S. weapons on the level of our weapons. It is worthwhile recalling that the Eastern weapons are no less sophisticated than the Western ones, and not only are they not inferior to them, in many cases they are even superior--on land, sea and in the air.

The difficulty of sophisticated U.S. weapons being in the hands of the Arab armies is the fact that this gives them intelligence and information about our weapons, about their strength and the method of fighting with them. However, on the other hand, there is also a balance in this information, since we, too, will know what the Arabs are capable of obtaining from the U.S. weapons, whose traits we know very well.

And, after all, here is where the basic point is concealed, what I am trying, again and again, to impress into our own ears. Our quality of manpower and the gap in quality between our people and the people in the Arab countries will, in the final analysis, determine our ability to exist and live in security. I believe that this gap exists and we are committed, as a need for existence, to harness ourselves to this supreme effort in order to preserve it and increase it. We cannot do this only in the army, the condition is that we do this in the country, in all planes of our life. This is a basic problem of education, of motivation, of human behavior.

I am not upset about the fact that the Egyptian Air Force will have Phantom planes, as I have complete confidence that the gap in the human qualities is of such a size that even the Phantom will not help Egypt to have a better air force than the Israeli Air Force. The entire country must harness itself to this task. This is a task which must not be pushed onto the shoulders of others; parents, teachers, military personnel and everyone who lives in the State of Israel is committed to it.

[Question] Israel is now taking a new path in its war against the terrorist: not retaliatory actions ties to hits, but permanent attacks against terrorists in Lebanon. What is the purpose of this policy?

[Answer] This is a policy of initiative. We have a permanent war against the terrorists, this is a war without borders, without rules and without laws. This is a war of existence. It did not begin yesterday and it will not end tomorrow. This is the genuine war for our existence and for Eretz Yisra'el. Initiative is an important rule in the principles of war and so we are, with all our ability, initiating actions to strike at the terrorists, to weaken them, to drive them away and disrupt all their initiatives. This is not a new trick, but the implementation of this policy has political aspects, both domestic and external, and it is not always possible to implement this policy. The IDF will persevere in this method of continuous strikes at the terrorists. The problem of this war is persistence, patience and endurance.

[Question] Is there no danger of Syrian intervention inherent in continuous strikes at the terrorists in Lebanon?

[Answer] No. I do not think so. What is the alternative? Not to attack, not to take action, but to wait for explosions inside Israel and strikes at the life of civilians? The Syrians can make a mistake and intervene. We are taking this into account. I am sure they, too, are taking into account what could happen to them in such a case. I am not worked up about this possibility.

DAYAN BRIEFS KNESSET ON FOREIGN MINISTRY ACTIVITIES

TA291812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 29 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today briefed the Knesset on the activities of his ministry, and here is our correspondent Arye Golan with a report from the Knesset.

[Golan] The present days, says Minister Dayan, are among the most intensive and decisive days that Israel has known. Normalization of relations with Egypt and the autonomy negotiations will be in the center of political activities.

[Dayan--begin recording] Israel is not disregarding the need to solve the problem of the Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon. It does not see the solution in their return to the areas of Eretz Yisra'el. [end recording]

[Golan] The foreign minister was interrupted by only a single interjection, to which Moshe Dayan replied that he does not, as a rule, answer such interjections and asked to be allowed to conclude his survey. He concludes by charting the future relationships with our neighbors:

[Dayan--begin recording] Also in the Middle East, despite the considerable differences between it and Europe, we shall be able, with the assistance of other nations--if they enlist for this task--and first of all with the assistance of the United States, to establish a new system of relations and a new reality between us and the Arabs, a relationship that will help realize the innermost wishes of all nations striving for peace and progress. [end recording]

Remarks on Settlements, Autonomy

TA300712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Yesterday and last night the Knesset dealt with the Foreign Ministry. At the end of the debate, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan replied to the opposition's criticism and used the podium to emphasize that the Camp David agreements do not prevent Israel from extablishing settlements during the autonomy negotiations. Our Knesset correspondent Arye Golan brings us some of Dayan's remarks.

[Golan--live or recorded] For more than 3 hours yesterday the foreign minister listened to the remarks by members of Knesset following the review he gave them of his ministry's work. I accepted in a good spirit, and a little derision, your moral lectures, the foreign minister said when he got up to reply. We have done the main thing: We signed a peace with Egypt. As for the autonomy, Dayan said, the negotiations have not yet begun and all the forecasts and comments are too early. Will the establishment of settlements now undermine the negotiations on the autonomy? The issue was, it is true, discussed at Camp David, but it does not appear in the agreements signed.

[Dayan--begin recording] And if, despite this, not only us but As-Sadat as well signed an agreement which does not determine that no settlements are to be established, despite the fact that the issue was put forward, then to come and demand this, lest we do not keep the agreement, is not right. The issue was put forward and had the other side insisted on it, it would have said: We are not prepared to make an agreement with you on this matter unless you guarantee not to establish settlements. But this was not referred to by even one word in our commitments. So this does not commit us to establish settlements, but it certainly does not prevent us. [end recording]

[Golan] There was no mention nor agreement, Dayan said, on any border to be determined between the autonomy and Israel. The negotiations on the border will be held with the Government of Jordan and not with the autonomy administrative council.

[Dayan--begin recording] It is not with them that we have to determine a border and not with them that we have to make a peace agreement, not with Nabulus and not with Gaza and not with Hebron. It is not that Anwar as-Sadat signed and Jimmy Carter did not sign that, but rather that they signed that the peace agreement must be made with--and only with--the Government of Jordan, which may include in it representatives of the local inhabitants whose desires will be taken into account concerning the future relations and the permanent status. It is to be with that government, with the Government of Jordan. [end recording]

[Golan] And that agreement, Dayan continued, must be made in another 6 years. If after those 6 years no agreement is achieved with Jordan, the existing situation will remain as it is.

MA'ARIV: SECURITY ESTABLISHMENT VIEWS TALKS WITH SYRIANS

TA251600 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 May 79 p 18 TA

[Ya'aqov Erez article: "On the Matter of the Autonomy We Should Speak With...the Syrians")

[Text] A new, original idea involving the future debates about autonomy for Judaea and Samaria was recently put forward in the defense establishment.

According to this idea--which crystallized after staff work, analysis of the situation and debates--it would be desirable for Israel to come to an agreement about the autonomy in Judaea and Samaria not with Jordan but with...Syria.

Those who conceived the idea claim that the possibility should not be discounted that, in the future, there may be a Syrian willingness regarding this and, therefore, Israel should put forward such a proposal as a trial balloon.

On what is this idea based? Syria is the main component of the eastern front. The regime there supports the PLO and permits it to act. That country sees itself as being linked with the Palestinian matter more than any other Arab country and the hostility between Syria and Israel--according to this evaluation--is based on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Thus, there is a direct Syrian commitment to issues connected with Judaea and Samaria. On the other hand, Syria has not lost these areas in war, as Jordan has, and so its approach to them would possibly be less sharp. (Is this possible?)

Those making this evaluation say further that Egypt believes that if Syria finally joins the peace process, at any stage of the debates over the autonomy, then the Arab opposition will be undermined. The Arab world cannot stand against Egypt and Syria.

Today, Egypt is prepared to reach a settlement separately, but not a separate settlement, while Syria represents the extremist anti-Israeli line. Despite all this, authoritative elements continue to believe that Israel must not avoid checking on the situation in this sphere so that options are not closed to us in the future.

The path of the security establishment in the sphere of the autonomy is to a certain extent different from and perhaps more varied than the policy expressed by the government's official spokesmen. According to this policy, we must act in stages: We must do now what the peace agreement commits us to do and, during this period, we must not discuss an arrangement which will, perhaps, come into existence in Judaea and Samaria in another 5 years. We must not put the latter before the former and caution should be taken when it is impossible to avoid, because of the demands of the Camp David agreement, the raising of issues in the negotiations and their debate.

Those who say this claim that there are many problems in the world which continue to exist under an "interim solution." They point out, for example, the two Germanies, the partition of Berlin and the U.S. base in Cuba. All sides agree that these are interim solutions, but they continue to live with them. Thus, it is also possible to do this on the autonomy issue and create a self-administration in the spheres of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

But because of conflicts between us and the Palestinian leadership--which does not want to sit down at the table--and because of Jordan's opposition to participating in the negotiations in the wake of the extremist line Syria is taking, a situation may certainly be created in which it will be impossible to reach any solution at all. And because of this, so as not to harm the increasingly more powerful peace process developing between us and the Egyptians, we should do only what is demanded in the Camp David agreement and act within the framework of an "interim settlement."

The solution is inherent in the relations between Israel and Egypt. These relations permit debates to be held first on the autonomy of the Gaza Strip. In this area it will be possible to come to an arrangement with Egypt and implement the autonomy program.

If this happens, Egypt will be given the opportunity to prove to the Arab world that it is acting to effect the rights of the Palestinians, and Israel will avoid discussing significant concessions involving Judaea and Samaria, which are not included in the government's autonomy program but which will certainly be demanded by the other side.

The security problems, too, are not so serious in the Gaza Strip as they are in Judaea and Samaria; and the issue connected with the Israeli settlements are also much more limited. The IDF force will be able to establish itself outside this area, or in the zone between it and the international border, and on issues connected with internal security, there may well be cooperation between Israel and Egypt.

In the assessment of the defense establishment, autonomy will be implemented in the Gaza Strip after all sides realize that at this stage it is impossible to actualize the idea of self-administration in the areas of Judaea and Samaria.

PROBLEMS REMAIN IN RETURN OF SUEZ OIL SITES

TA280850 Jerusalem POST in English 28 May 79 p 4 TA

[By Aaron Sittner]

[Text] Some "serious problems" remain in the way of a smooth handover of the Suez Gulf oil drilling sites to Egypt, the Jerusalem POST learned yesterday. The sites include the Alma field, developed by Israel and currently producing about 36,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Recent press reports suggested that the main concern on the Israel side is a fear that the Egyptians might not maintain the full pace of development at Alma, and that they might not agree to purchase the $30 million worth of rigs and other equipment whose resale value anywhere else would hardly reach that figure.

But a source at the Ministry of Energy told the POST that "an even more serious problem" is the question of a continuing supply of oil to Israel from the Suez Gulf wells.

Under terms of an appendix to the peace treaty, Egypt will sell to Israel--at reasonable prices--a quantity of petroleum equal to that extracted at Alma on the date of the handover, approximately six months from now.

Refusing to provide details of the problems, the source said only that they concern "quantities, prices and delivery schedules."

Israel's concern about the guaranteed oil supply was raised at a meeting Friday between Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, at the home of the American ambassador, Samuel Lewis. Chances are Moda'i will confer with his Egyptian counterpart, Minister Ahmad Hilal, within the next few days.

Progress Reported

TA290647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 29 May 79 TA

[Text] Progress was achieved yesterday in the oil talks between Israel and Egypt on issues connected with dealing with the oilfields and the continuation of drilling until their return to Egypt. This was reported by the minister of energy to our correspondent, Yosi Melman.

At the next meeting, the agreement on these two issues will apparently be worked out into an official, signed document. Egyptian representatives asked Israel to supply them with updated details on the oilfields, including engineering investigations and geological and seismological findings. Israel will study the request and reply at their next meeting.

DAVAR COMMENTS ON UPCOMING HERUT CONFERENCE

TA291620 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 May 79 p 9 TA

[Arye Kinarti article: "The Internal Struggles of the Ruling Party"]

[Text] The conference of the Herut Movement, convening in Jerusalem next week, should have been the "conference of the ruling party" (as the MAPAI conferences used to be called) that assumed power after 30 years of opposition, a conference marking the Likud's political revolution and declaring the continuation in power, for another term, under Menahem Begin's leadership.

Nevertheless, a large number of the 1,500 conference participants will come with a feeling of "ruling frustration" from which the Herut Movement has been suffering for long months. This frustration--especially among veteran opposition Etzel [the Irgun] members and the "veterans of the Jabotinsky Movement"--goes well with the "peace frustration" of many who have not yet digested the historic deviation of the movement's leader from principles of "the integrity of the land" and "no inch" to the concession of the Sinai and the autonomy plan. This is enhanced by the social-economic frustration of many Herut members, mainly wage earners, members of Histadrut and of the movement's branches in disadvantaged neighborhoods and development areas, who are bitter about the economic revolutions, the inflation and price increases, and level quite audible criticism at the Likud representatives in the government and the liberal finance minister. The minister and his party may be the target of quite a bit of criticism from the Herut delegates to the conference when they talk of the failures and blunders of the Likud.

Another grievance in the sphere of the "ruling frustration" of the movement's loyalists is the "Moshe Dayan problem." The movement's veterans, particularly the members of the "fighting family" [past Etzel warriors] have not accepted, in their hearts, Dayan's cooperation to the Likud government from the outside, while others in Herut and the other Likud factions, contested for positions within their institutions. Some still view him as a "foreign plant"--the mind behind the autonomy idea and the concessions. They are afraid Dayan will get Begin "off" the Golan Heights just as he "took him out" of the Sinai. It is not only MK Ge'ula Kohen and the "circle of the Herut Movement's loyalists," but also ministers and deputy ministers such as Landau, Sharon, Aridor and some of Begin's confidants, who think aloud that "Begin is influenced by Dayan" politically and in the negotiations with Egypt. It is said that Dayan entered the government "to build and be built." To build his policy and personally rehabilitate himself in the Likud before founding a list of "Dayan's disciples" for the elections to the 10th Knesset. "Begin is building Dayan," a Herut Movement personality said in a tone of sorrow and disappointment.

There is no guarantee that the above mentioned frustrations will not be widely expressed in the 3 days of general discussion in the Metzuda [the Likud headquarters in Tel Aviv] following the ceremonial opening in Binyaney Ha'uma [nation's building] in Jerusalem.

The opening eve will be dedicated to the prime minister's lecture on peace and its moves. The routine, dull work days of the conference in the Metzuda will be the days and nights of the movement's activists.

On the eve of the conference it is repeatedly claimed in the Metzuda, especially in Ge'ula Kohen's circle, that the political issue will not be the major issue in the conference and that everything will revolve around the organizational-operational issues and around personal contests and organization of power bases in the movement. "Speeches, both day and night, will be dedicated in the conference, in its plenum and in private talks, to all kinds of deals and intrigues connected with the composition and leadership of the institutions--it is said--the main objective being to evade an ideological argument." The head of the out going Herut Executive, MK Avraham Schechterman who will compete for this position with people such as Mikha'el Deqel, Eytan Livni and Yoram Arodor, says: "Nonsense. How come? Since when do we forbid a political-ideological debate in conferences?"

Ge'ula Kohen and her circle members mean something else. They say: We shall demand a discussion of the peace agreement in the conference and a secret vote on it; we shall demand a vote not only on Begin's peace policy but also on the position of the movement's chairmanship, namely, a personal vote of confidence in Begin. MK Ge'ula Kohen knows from her bitter experience in the Herut Center meetings that in an overt vote the members of her circle "get lost" in the forest of hands raised when Begin announces and warns that this is a vote of personal confidence in himself. The vast majority of the conference, including the opponents to Begin's peace policy and to the peace agreement, will not agree to a secret vote. Ministers Sharon and Levi, of the movement's veterans, have already said: "Nothing of the kind will happen," especially when Begin has already announced he will be ready to head the Likud's list for another term in the elections to the 10th Knesset. There is no doubt he will do so as the movement's leader and the Herut Center chairman. The contest will be over the position of acting chairman, a position today filled by MK Moshe Arens.

The movement's veterans in addition to the Herut youths, are sure that Begin will emerge from the conference strengthened. As the movement's chairman and leader he will surely be able to introduce changes in the composition of its institutions and perhaps also strengthen them with people who are currently "on the side" such as Ya'aqov Merider, Kremerman and others.

Be it this or the other all early signs indicate this will not be a boring conference.

AL-QUDS URGES PREPAREDNESS FOR AUTONOMY DETAILS

JN271729 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 24 May 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Us and the Next Experiment"]

[Text] Autonomy talks will begin tomorrow. And tomorrow a difficult experiment begins for us in the occupied territories. The Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. parties in the negotiations will save no effort to influence our stand on the proposed plan. The means are far ranging from pressure to temptation and psychological war with all its effectiveness and forms including propaganda warfare--statement attributed to "well-informed sources."

The war has really begun and will escalate with the progress of the negotiations. It is a battle of either failure or success. It is a life or death battle for the peace agreement and the Camp David trio. Consequently, these parties will not spare any of their weapons against our stand and will not hesitate to use every means to penetrate the stand and destroy it.

We are wrong to believe that the trio's weapons are simple or limited. Egypt, for example, has many means of pressure and temptation in the Gaza Strip. But the issue is neither personal nor individual. The experiment will be difficult and we must arm ourselves with awareness and a cool objective outlook so as not to fragment ourselves and fall into a trip set for us. The most important of our weapons is to preserve our national unity and continue our one stand and not fall into opposers and supporters or nationalists and suspects and consequently turn into uncohesive factions and parties. This is what has been planned for us by the psychological warfare schemers. The most dangerous weapon in this war is the spreading of rumors or statements attributed to "well-informed" or "authoritative" sources or the likes.

We have a clear stand on autonomy which conforms with the stand adopted by the Arab nation. But here we are talking about the daily details that will erupt during the next few weeks. An agreement on the general stand does not necessarily mean an agreement on dealing with its details. This must be our first concern because we are the ones meant by autonomy. Egypt and Israel are in agreement on the general frame of autonomy but they differ on the details. Even the peace agreement which has been signed and the normalization of relations which has been approved are still subjects of differences when it comes to discussion of the details.

We stress again that our general agreement on a unified stand on autonomy does not relieve us of getting ready for a possible confrontation with a multitude of details which are unexpected and which are not solved by agreeing on a general stand.

AL-QUDS SPECULATES ON BEERSHEBA AUTONOMY TALKS

JN251536 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 25 May 79 pp 1, 7 JN

[Editorial: "The Beersheba Meeting"]

[Text] Talks begin in Beersheba today between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations on the meaning and powers of autonomy. The "framework agreement" has specified a period of 1 year for the completion of these talks. This period can be extended depending on the progress of the talks.

The Egyptian delegation is restricted by the general guidelines agreed on at Camp David. It cannot depart from these guidelines, and therefore the field for maneuvering is narrow and limited.

When the Egyptian negotiator agreed to sign the framework agreement, he gave himself powers he did not have and volunteered to represent parties which did not delegate him to carry out any role, to speak on their behalf or to represent them.

If only the matter had stopped at "imposing oneself on" the parties to the issue: The Egyptian negotiator at Camp David made fundamental and important concessions, and turned a blind eye to basic and essential matters. He was content with the license given to the Egyptian delegation or to the Jordanian delegation, if it should attend, to include a number of Palestinians from inside or outside the Palestinian territories with the approval of Israel.

What now are the possibilities at the talks, and what are the possibilities facing the Egyptian delegation?

If we were to believe the statements emanating daily from both sides, we would find that the gap is wide and the differences are great, and that it is difficult to believe that it is possible to build a bridge linking the two sides. If this is the case, the talks may fail or be frozen, and both delegations will return to home without the Sinai agreement affected. Thus Egypt would have gone its separate way and concluded a bilateral peace agreement--and this Egypt denies and is trying to preclude.

Another possibility is that Egypt will abrogate the "Sinai and framework" agreements, and the situation will revert to what it was before Camp David. This is an unlikely possibility, indeed it is almost impossible.

Alternatively, Egypt could make new concessions, now that the Egyptian negotiator's back is to the wall and Egypt has nothing left to concede. [sentence as published]

GENERAL MAT REPORTS SITUATION IN WEST BANK

TA290730 Jerusalem POST in English 29 May 79 p 1 TA

[By Asher Wallfish, POST Knesset reporter]

[Text] American diplomats stationed here are trying to persuade West Bank Arabs "to accept the autonomy proposals, just for a start, in the assurance that eventually they will get what they really want.

This assertion came in the Knesset foreign affairs and defence committee yesterday, from Maj Gen Dani Mat, coordinator of operations in the areas on behalf of the Defence Ministry. Mat said that some of the U.S. officials concerned, who were campaigning quite openly along these lines, were attached to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv while others were with the consulate-general in Jerusalem.

Mat said the Quakers were behind all the appeals on land expropriation made to the High Court of Justice by Arab villagers in the West Bank. The Quakers paid all the legal costs, he said.

He said that the Arab rejection front states were channelling considerable funds to their supporters in the West Bank, partly through the Waqf religious foundation, for scientific projects. The money gave the recipients influence and rendered them independent of Israel financially, he said.

Ferment against Israel was steadily increasing, he warned. In most cases, students of Bi'r Zayt University were the ringleaders, as had been proven time after time when demonstrators were arrested and questioned.

Mat said that soldiers on security duties in the areas were prohibited from using force without prior permission from a higher level; they were also prohibited from forcibly opening blocked highways on their own initiative and were under strict control.

He said that curfews were effective in areas of unrest because they enabled the authorities to organize properly to meet specific situations and always brought calm with the population.

In one girls high school in Ramallah, where serious demonstrations took place earlier in the month, a search had turned up boxes of stones, readied for hurling at IDF soldiers, he said. Also discovered were reserves of wet sand to be emptied over tear gas grenades and foil their use.

Mat revealed that between 400-600 vines had been vandalized on Ja'abara Hill outside Hebron earlier this month. The military government would have to pay some IL100,000 in compensation to the growers.

Mat said that the "build your home in Hebron" plan, whereby plots were to have been allocated on Ja'abara Hill, had now been finally abandoned because the military government did not intend to force the Arab owners of the last 17 dumans of land to sell, nor would it expropriate them by order.

SUPREME COURT BANS ARABIC PAPER IN WEST BANK

TA281719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 May 79 TA

[Text] The High Court of Justice upheld the ban imposed by the Judaea and Samaria commander on the dissemination of the AT-TALI'A newspaper in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Moshe Negbi reports that the High Court of Justice accepted the claim of the regional commander to the effect that this paper represents the communist party, the activity of which if forbidden in the West Bank, and expressed subversive views.

DOCUMENTS INTENDED FOR BANNED UN COMMITTEE SEIZED

TA271158 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 May 79 p 6 TA

[By Tawfiq Khouri]

[Text] Last week, the security forces confiscated many documents destined for the UN committee investigating the settlement issue and land expropriation in the territories. The documents were seized on the Allenby Bridge.

The committee, sitting in Amman, is commissioned by the United Nations, but is banned from entering Israeli territory. Also, Israel has avoided cooperating with the committee in any way.

The documents seized last week were found in the possession of an East Jerusalem teacher, 'Ali (Quraydah). During his interrogation, he claimed that he was given the documents by Anwar al-Khatib, the governor of the Jerusalem District under Jordanian rule. The teacher was released after interrogation and allowed to continue to Amman without the documents.

The Jordanian Government is trying to provide the committee with maximum information on the settlements and on land expropriation in the territories, and lately several West Bank personalities have appeared before it, giving testimony on these issues.

The military government has forbidden most of the mayors from the territories to leave for Jordan, fearing they would appear before the committee.

TEHRAN RADIO INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN

LD282330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1750 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Interview granted by Mehdi Bazargan, Iranian prime minister, to Tehran radio correspondent--recorded, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We have asked Iran's popular prime minister to participate in a radio and television interview and to present his traditional message to the nation this time in the question and answer format, so that we might ask him additional necessary questions or those which the people might want to ask and which we have received.

Engineer Bazargan, now that the question of the constitution of the Islamic Republic is a topical issue do you have any inclination to declare yourself a presidential candidate or would you nominate someone else?

[Answer] In God's name and God be praised. I thank you for your efforts and hope that more questions will be answered as desired by the people. The question of being a presidential candidate or nominee is not a subject of any great interest to me, for one should know what a president's duties and responsibilities would be, and what authority he might have, generally, and whether or not he could serve. And this is very difficult to determine until the constitution has been determined and has received the final endorsement. In addition, becoming a president, in my view, is not only not such a coveted position, but the mere nomination or election of a president in itself does not remedy our problems, difficulties and ills.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, hou could you say becoming a president does not remedy the country's ills? Will the government emerge from its present provisional status and become established?

[Answer] It is, of course, true that once the constitution has been determined and a president has been chosen the position will be clarified to some extent, the situation will be improved to some extent. At least the people will feel that they are no longer in a state of uncertainty and transience, and everyone will know what his duty and his job is. Unfortunately, however, this is not just one problem. In this time of threats from inside and outside the country, we have certain problems, difficulties and ills to which we should attend and sort out. Once the constitution has been determined it will become clear that there is a center, there is a source, from which everything must emanate.

Unfortunately, however, we have at present in the country both divisions between and a multiplicity of centers of power. In other words, we have so many poles and centers of judgment and decision in the country that many activities are paralyzed. There are also divisions in views and ideas. With the approval of the constitution and the nomination of a president and the appointment of a government, of course, it is to be hoped that the multiplicity of the centers of power and the divisiveness of views and ideas will be eliminated, and it ought to happen this way as a general rule.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what do you exactly mean by the divisions in and multiplicity of command to which you refer?

[Answer] Consider this point: As I have said there are many poles and centers of judgment and decision-making in the country. Those involved have assumed a sort of capacity for personal judgment and an independence of their own.

As I have noted in my previous speeches, since nearly all the people participated in the revolution and everyone was interested and had a stake in the matter, and since everyone now regards this victory as his own, and since the source and origin of the revolution has neither been externally imposed or is a product of obedience, but has come from the people, everyone has the attitude of personal independence and judgment which they pursue. In my view as long as this attitude and this division exists the country will be facing an extremely great danger.

[Question] Could you be more open about this matter? That point is a little ambiguous. I would be grateful if you could elaborate.

[Answer] By all means. At the top our revolution is a leader whom everyone respects and obeys, of whom everyone is proud. Well, this is one thing. Second, as you know, in the absence of a majlis and with the abolition of the Senate there is a Revolutionary Council which acts as the Majlis. So far we have two sources of power. Next there is the government, which is responsible and is the executive, which is elected by the imam and through which and with whose authority everything should be channeled.

In practice, however, there are a series of sources and centers of power which cut corners. It is true that these sources stem from these three poles, and that they have been created by the imperatives of the revolution, nevertheless they cut corners around the government and go over the head of the government. This is done by institutions such as the imam's committees, Guardians of the Revolution, revolutionary courts, and many other such things. These were created because of the imperatives of the revolution, and, in principle, are not responsible to the imam or the Revolutionary Council. There is yet another form of cutting corners in that not all the committees take orders from the central committee which the imam has appointed. These committees assume for themselves a certain internal independence.

[Question] Engineer Bazargan, whom do these committees and Guardians of the Revolution obey?

[Answer] Of course, they often assume the name of the imam, and on the fact of it they obey the imam and the Revolutionary Council, but more often than not they are subordinate to local committees and sources and leaders--religious or political leaders--whom they follow. More unfortunately still is the fact that there is no center of power or a single authority in the provinces, and there too you will see further multiplicity and problems stemming from internal differences. In short, our country has become like a town with 100 sheriffs, indeed, like a town with perhaps even more than 100 sheriffs. This is the fundamental problem, the chief problem which must be resolved. Unless this is rectified and resolved, the mere election of a president and election of representatives will not be enough.

In an Islamic country, an Islamic Republic, absolute sovereignty and absolute ownership, of course, is something belonging to God. But after God, and under God's commands, one must say that the nation will exercise its sovereignty and ownership through the consultative assembly which it will elect and trhough which it will legislate and exercise supervision over government action. However, as is the case in a democracy and was true with our previous constitution, there should be a separation between the legislative, judiciary and executive powers. None of them should interfere in the authority of the other.

Until this is done and until all accept this principle sincerely and implement it, our problem will not be resolved.

[Question] Engineer Bazargan, you have noted a number of problems. Are there any other ones?

[Answer] Yes there are. There is another problem, which is, perhaps, even more important than the other ones, namely the absence of a unity of views and ideas and of principles among the people, both among those at the forefront of the revolution and administration of the country, and those below this level. In other words, expectations, views and ideas of those willing to serve are different. All do not think the same way or operate the same way.

I will now cite a number of examples to better illustrate this matter. Let us assume that a group of Guardians of the Revolution is instructed to help a factory which is being prevented from doing its work, a government office which is obstructed, a farm whose crop is being destroyed or looted; that someone or some people are in danger, or a gendarmerie post is under attack and orders have been issued to go to their assistance--well, these things happen often, so in a situation of this nature orders are issued for immediate action. An hour passes, an urgent request is communicated for assistance; 1 hour passes, 2 hours pass, we ask what is happening, why is nothing happening? A higher authority is then approached and asked why the order has not been implemented. We are told that the men are wondering whether it is proper to go to the place they are told to go to, whether this would be a proper or improper action, whether those they have been instructued to do something about are counterrevolutionaries.

The most dangerous example of all has been experienced in the barracks. It has occasionally been reported that certain soldiers or NCO's have refused to obey officers' orders, saying: You are the same as we are, why should we obey your command and not the other way around; or that, for example, an aircraft should take off and go to a certain border region, they believe and claim and expect that they should be briefed on the matter so that they can discuss the matter at their council session to examine whether such a flight or whether obeying such a command is proper or not. And if they regarded the matter as proper then they would carry out the orders. Furthermore they say there is no difference between a soldier, an NCO and an officer; everyone is equal, be he a captain, a colonel or whatever. These are some of the examples I have cited.

[Question] Mr Bazargan, do you not think that this attitude stems from maturity, a sense of responsibility and a willingness to cooperate? What harm is there in this?

[Answer] Apart from the question of whether this attitude stems from social and intellectual maturity, or from moral and spiritual maturity, or from the question of whether or not this is correct, one thing is certain: namely, that with all this division, disorder and arbitariness, and with every individual, every unit and every official taking it upon themselves to operate independently, the country's problems cannot be resolved. That policeman or that Guardian of the Revolution who makes the execution of an order contingent upon his judgment and the outcome of debates and consultations will be neither a guardian nor a revolutionary for the country. Nowhere in the world can one see such arbitariness, that is to say, this kind of indiscipline. Whether we look back to the past, when there was absolute rule in operation or when things were controlled in religious and divine councils--about which I shall say something later--or whether we consider the modern world, be it in a capitalist country or a socialist country, nowhere do we see this sort of situation accepted.

Even in the socialist and communist states, as you know, the degree of discipline and obedience to superior authority is far greater than in Western democratic and capitalist states. The current state of affairs has never been seen anywhere else in the world and can never be acceptable.

Let me digress a little here. Following my recent speech addressed to government employees there were, as usual, a considerable number of views expressed in the form of telephone calls, letters and articles in the press. It seemed unreasonable to some people, particularly to government employees and workers, when we spoke about making economies, about heavy expenditure or about our inability to shoulder certain costs and expenditure.

First of all, it should be made clear that the government is not being parsimonious in order to hoard up its money in its backroom coffers or in a bank. Nor is it the sort of thief, swindler and double-dealer that would want to line its own pocket. I believe this is a fact which neither side--either the listeners and viewers or ourselves--can dispute; that is to say, so far no one has observed anything different from this.

Well, if we say we cannot afford many instances of expenditure, demands and requests, it is merely because we do not have the recources. I don't know whether I mentioned this saying last time, namely that there may be many walnuts in the home of the judge but they are all accounted for.

The people's argument is as follows, and their argument is, on the face of it, perfectly logical and reasonable: They say the previous governments used to indulge in excessive and unwarranted expenditure. One instance of this concerned orders for arms, something which is not now and should not be done. Another instance involving colossal figures concerned thefts, squandering of funds, payments to favorites, misappropriation of funds and such like--something which you don't do and should not do. And there were other expenditures and payments and so forth, involving paying high rents, going on expensive trips and all kinds of similar things. So, since you do not do any of these things you therefore make a vast saving and thus you are not entitled to keep us short and deprive us, or to neglect the country's needs, because, thank God, you have plenty of revenue.

I have explained the matter on previous occasions, and Mo'infar, minister of state for planning and budget has also explained the matter briefly but, unfortunately because it was brief, it was inadequate. This argument, which on the face of it appears plausible, incorporates three riders--three if's and but's.

One point is that the previous government's budget inherited by us was a deficit budget. If I remember the figure correctly, last year's budget had a deficit to the tune of 100 billion tumans. So if we want to implement the previous budget we are going to be 100 billion tumans short. The budget deficits started from 4 or 5 years ago and were rising in an incredible geometric progression. What did they do in the past? They used to borrow from outside--something which is hanging around our neck now. They would also print money or would borrow at home. Right now the government owes colossal amounts to the central bank and to domestic banks. It is true that it may look like putting money from one pocket into another. Be that as it may, but every organization must be able to stand on its own feet. If a bank does not regain its money--even if the debtor be the government--this bank is bankrupt from the standpoint of economy, administration and the principle of accountancy. This is one thing.

The second thing concerns those 3 or 4 months, or perhaps 6 months [strike action in 1978 and early 1979] when there was no income generated while expenditure remained almost identical. We have made colossal economies with regard to many instances of excessive expenditure, and we will make more; we have cut out excesses.

I have also made the point that we have inherited certain projects, contracts and orders which we can neither ignore and rescind, nor honor easily and simply. A commitment has been made, an order has been placed, a contract has been concluded--of course, I am not referring to arms deals--for development projects, silos, for example, power supply, mining, plants, this or that institution, aircraft and so forth. At the same time, the other side has also always been more clever than we, particularly since those in office at home were its servant and in its pay, looking after and safeguarding its interests. All the contracts have been formulated in such a way as to be always in favor of the other side. In most cases if we break the contract it will serve the other side and will be against us.

So we can see the sort of bottomless wells that the previous regime has dug for us, leaving us with the option of either falling in them--that is, the country falling in them--or else having to spend fresh amounts of money and finding fresh sources of earth with which to fill them. So we have this sort of expenditure.

In addition, revenue is, well, not as much as in the past, and it is wrong to say otherwise. We have a deficit and, as we say, we should not count our chickens before they are hatched, or, as the Westerners say, one cannot count on the bird flying in the air. So we are in a straightjacket, and if we go ahead and commit ourselves to fresh expenditure, its consequences will inevitably be felt later.

Moreover, there is an important point, namely that the oil money, the oil revenue, should not be consumed. Devoting it to current expenditure is tantamount to burning up the money. From the inception of oil nationalization--let Almighty God keep alive and make eternal the soul of Dr Mosaddeq for his extremely great service to the country, to the Middle East and the world at large--it was decided not to spend a penny of the oil revenue on paying salaries and current expenditure, but to devote all of it to development projects so that if we are selling or losing one form of wealth we can replace it with another, so that nothing is lost. What has been spent so far has been burnt up in the air. It has been lost.

It is the duty of the government--an Islamic government, a national government, a caring government--to save. I am not saying it should save to pocket it itself; I am saying: It should save for the sake of not losing it, for the sake of conserving it. If we had the money I would not have taken by begging bowl to government employees and wage earners, asking them to help their fellows with one percent of their income, to help the country's young ones who are ready for work but who are not yet able to obtain employment because the country's economic machinery has not yet started to absorb them.

As Imam 'Ali has said: In exchange for duties expected of him his followers in turn also have certain duties toward him. So you, too, have a duty, have a responsibility. You [the people] are not at liberty to do whatever you fancy.

How could you expect the government to be responsible for everything, pay the unemployed, care for the sick, build roads here, provide water supply there, protect borders, thwart domestic plots, establish security, while you, Guardians of the Revolution are free to comply or not comply with an order as you please, or you, soldier or officer, are free to direct aircraft this way or that if you please.

In no way can we attribute what NCO's, military personnel and soldiers say, namely, that the selection of managers and commanders must be made with their approval, to either the Prophet or Imam 'Ali. All the military commanders, and even the judges and others responsible, say, for collecting religious donations, or a messenger acting on behalf of the Prophet or Imam 'Ali--all these were selected by themselves. They never allowed the people to come forward and say: You should send this one or that one.

Unfortunately, the morale of our army at the moment when we need it more than ever before, an army on whom the country's life and the fate of the revolution and of the republic depend [sentence as heard]. In the course of an inspection tour of the army command center--well, some of it was seen by television viewers, but they did not see the inside sections--we saw that the resources, the capital and the strength are present there. How valuable our military organization is! Later there was a lecture at the lecture hall and the commanders of various sections described their position before and after the revolution, their weaknesses and their strength, their problems and their needs. Our army at the moment--in fact any army--needs a good morale more than it needs machine guns or ammunition.

We are grateful for the prosecutor general's order that no Guardian of the Revolution or committee is entitled to arrest officers, NCO's and soldiers. Unfortunately, because there is no subordination and discipline, even within the realm of the prosecutor of the revolutionary court, those who are subordinate to him and must take their orders from him and carry out his orders, do not comply with his orders. Well, just imagine when an officer, who, after all, has held a ranking position, is arrested in such an insulting and undignified manner. What sort of morale can we expect from the army which, I repeat, we need more than ever before?

Let me repeat my advice, something which should be constantly repeated, something which I noted in my first speech at Tehran University. We should all continue to rely on God. As the imam, particularly recently, stressed and reiterated we should not think and imagine that the revolution has been completed and the job accomplished. This is not so. The war continues, the revolution continues, the struggle continues. Thus deprivation and acceptance of difficulties also continue. If there are some people who believe that since we have a national government, an Islamic rule, a revolutionary rule there should be no shortcomings, no problems, no inadequacies and no difficulties at all anywhere--unfortunately there are some people who do--this will be their greatest mistake on their part and the greatest danger to the country and nation.

What takes years to accomplish they want this government to accomplish in 1, 2 or 3 months. They continue to place more burdens on its shoulders, they keep on grumbling, they keep on finding fault, they keep giving orders and they keep proposing projects. What will be the result? Either the truck on which they have placed such a heavy load will have a puncture on the spot, or lose its suspension over the first pothole it encounters, or else lose momentum on its uphill course. Now, the people have the choice: They can expect as much as they like, criticize as much as they like, complain as much as they like and demand as much as they like.

So if they continue like this they will be in the same situation of the truck whose example I cited. I wish the nation and those authorities, who have returned to the spirit of revenge following the brilliant and victorious revolution, would, instead of revenge, of which enough has been exacted already, discipline themselves. The country's slogan, instead of being revenge, would become discipline. If only we all aspired to discipline ourselves.

FIRST CONGRESS OF IRANIAN JURISTS OPENS

LD261325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] The first nationwide congress of Iranian jurists opened this morning in the conference hall of the Ministry of Justice with a message from Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and speeches from Dr Seyyed Ali Shaygan, Dr Karim Sanjabi and Assadollah Mobasheri, minister of justice. In this 3-day nationwide congress, the need to maintain the unity and centralization of the judiciary based on independence and separation from the legislative and executive powers will be discussed, as will the role of the judiciary in safeguarding social freedom, justice and security; safeguarding and protecting the independence of the judiciary and lack of interference by other powers in its work; judicial immunity; the role of lawyers in maintaining the rights and freedoms of individuals; and the need to safeguard the right of defense through choosing a defense attorney.

U.S. Senate Resolution

LD271055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Iranian Lawyers Association:

The Iranian Lawyers Association has studied the 17-point resolution issued by the U.S. Senate. In view of the fact that the judiciary is responsible for the protection of the rights and freedoms of all those residing in Iran, and, taking cognizance of international law, it announces that the punishment meted out in Iran following the victory of the revolution stems from the will of the Iranian people, that penal codes in any form are a manifestation of national sovereignty and interference by any power outside the country's borders in any form is in contravention of international law.

The resolution issued by the U.S. Senate is an outstanding example of violation of international law; it is incompatible with the principles of national sovereignty and independence. On the basis of documents available, it seems to be a sign of plots hatched by imperialism and Zionism against the Iranian people.

The statement points out: We call on U.S. judges at least to condemn the action taken by the U.S. Senate as a sign of protest by the Americans against this action, as there is no doubt that they do not approve the aggressive deeds carried out by their leaders.

The statement adds: the views expressed by the various groups in connection with methods of running the country in accordance with the freedom and participation of all classes of the people should not mislead international opportunists and imperialists and their agents into believing that an opportune time has arrived for them to carry out their plots or that the unity of the Iranian people has been shaken.

The Iranian people will defend the fruits of the revolution in full awareness and will stand up against colonialism, exploitation and foreign interference in complete unity under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

The statement concludes: We strongly call on the provisional Government of Iranian Islamic Republic to make a comprehensive study and assess the losses caused by the U.S. administration in its relations with the former regime. These losses can be recovered in accordance with the recognized legal standards within the framework of international relations. The right of the Iranian people to recover what it has lost through force, repression, imposed agreements, plundering and crimes has a rational basis and cannot be relinquished. Islamic character of the Iranian revolution does not permit any negligence or delay on the part of the government in studying and assessing the situation and making the necessary demands.

Jurists Thank Khomeyni

LD291146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] At the concluding session of the congress of Iranian jurists today a resolution was read following a speech by Dr Khalil-Azar. The resolution says: The congress of Iranian jurists expresses its heartfelt thanks to Imam Khomeyni and thanks Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, for his sincere message.

The resolution also pays tribute to the struggles of Dr Mossadeq, the great liberal figure of Iran's history, and to all the martyrs who lose their lives in the struggle against the despotism of the Pahlavi dynasty and against imperialism and plunderers.

The resolution says the draft of the constitution should be put to the public for its views and that the draft must be approved by a constituent assembly before any referendum. The resolution also regards it as inadvisable to hold a referendum on the constitution prior to a debate by the constituent assembly, and demands that before the election for the constituent assembly all forms of freedoms for all parties and groups should be guaranteed, and that the freedom of the press, publications and public media be equally available to all groups and parties. The resolution also refers to the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary as a fundamental principle in securing the people's rights and freedoms.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ARRESTS

LD252318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution for the Central Province:

In His Exalted name, we hereby inform all compatriots that any arrests made should be supported by a warrant issued by either the chief prosecutor of the Islamic revolution for the Central Province or by his representative. Otherwise, the person attempting the arrest will be arrested himself. Qasr Prison will refuse to admit arrested persons, except for cases when detention is considered urgent. The urgent nature of the case should be decided by the Islamic Revolutionary Court for the Central Province.

Heads of committees, guards and the Revolutionary Guard corps are bound to follow the contents of the first clause, and if they have arrested people by warrants issued by this office they are forbidden to detain anybody for more than 24 hours. Those violating this stipulation will be dealt with according to law.

Guards are dutybound to inform the committee involved of the nature of their mission, and they should perform their task with their committee's knowledge and cooperation. Qasr Prison will not be allowed to admit people who do not have a warrant issued by this office or have not been arrested according to religious or legal measures. Any violation of the above-mentioned orders will result in prosecution of the violator.

[Signed) Chief prosecutor of the revolution for the Central Province.

INFORMATION MINISTRY RENAMED MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE

ID281820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 May 79 ID

[Text] On the recommendation of Mr Minatchi, the minister of information and propaganda, and with the approval of the cabinet and the Revolutionary Council, the name of this ministry has been changed to the Ministry of National Guidance.

SRV DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON BILATERAL TIES

ID292346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 May 79 ID

[Text] The special goodwill envoy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] who is leading a delegation visiting Tehran, yesterday went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held talks with officials on bilateral relations. The special SRV goodwill envoy came to Iran to express congratulations on the victory of the Islamic revolution and to convey messages from the SRV president and premier to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi.

NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR SAYS SHAH WILL NOT BE ADMITTED

ID291040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 79 ID

[Text] New Zealand's ambassador, at a meeting with the foreign minister today, assured him that his government will not allow the former shah of Iran to reside in New Zealand. At a meeting with Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, foreign minister of the provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, at the Foreign Ministry, the ambassador stressed: As has already been stated, we will once again, on behalf of our government, deny the report in TIME magazine 1 and 1/2 months ago regarding a trip to and residence in New Zealand. I have been assigned to reassure your excellency once again that we have not changed our position in this regard. In the course of the meeting, relations between the two countries were discussed.

WORKERS STAGING SIT-IN 'BEATEN UP' BY REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS

ID281036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0750 GMT 28 May 79 ID

[From the 'Workers' Program']

[Excerpts] Dear workers: Having reported the sit-in by the dismissed workers of (?Armitesa) Company, we learned last week that a group of Revolutionary Guards stationed at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs had attacked the company where the workers had been staging a sit-in and had beaten up some of the dismissed workers. Having contacted some officials at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, we were told that the report was regrettably true. The ministry expressed the hope that such incidents would not be repeated in the future and that any interference by the ministry's committee would take place in the future under the supervision of one of the special investigators of the ministry. Today we went to the company where the workers' sit-in is continuing in order to find out more about the situation, and asked a workers' representative to comment on this incident: [begin recording]

[Workers representative] I am Parviz Karimzadeh, a (?representative) of the workers staging a sit-in at the company. At 0730 on 23 May, a group of about eight armed Revolutionary Guards came to the company, smashed the gate, beat up the guard and entered the premises.

[Reporter] How many people were hurt?

[Answer] Five people were hurt. There were also others who were beaten up and were lying all over the place; they were in a bad way and were vomiting, but we did not take them to hospital.

[Question] I have contacted the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and have been told that the deputy administrator of the company has been taken hostage by the dismissed workers. What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] He was not taken hostage; he came to the company to take away the files, so we held him. Having heard our complaints, he expressed his solidarity with us, saying we were absolutely right and that we had been misrepresented by the employer. Later, when they tried to take him away, we stopped them. He did not want to leave and said so to the Revolutionary Guards, reiterating his solidarity with us. Later on, the guards did not allow anyone to say anything, resorting to force and beating up everybody with their rifle butts. One of our workers is now in Arya hospital; he is in a critical condition and has had hemorrhage. [end recording]

SHOOTING, STATE OF EMERGENCY REPORTED IN KHORRAMSHAHR

ID300840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 30 May 79 ID

[Text] Following an attack on the Khorramshahr customs department by a group of unknown people yesterday which resulted in one Guardian of the Revolution and a customs guard being killed and seven others being wounded, the situation in Khorramshahr last night was calm.

However, the situation became disturbed again this morning following the sound of shooting. According to a PARS report, at about 0400 today a Peykan car carrying several passengers was driven into the city and shooting from the car disturbed the calm of the morning in the city, with the result that cries of "God is greatest" could be heard from some of the homes in the city.

After the morning shooting the sound of firing stopped for a while in Khorramshahr, but the sound of shooting resumed and grew in intensity, so much so that the city was completely drowned in the sound of firing by 0600 when the city's police headquarters came under fire from a group of unknown people shooting from the Karun River. Eventually reinforcements and Guardians of the Revolution went into action and assumed control of key points in the city. At this point a shootout began. According to officials, more than 20 of the attackers have so far been arrested.

Meanwhile, Vice Admiral Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, who was in the city last night declared a state of emergency in Khorramshahr this morning and called on the people to remain indoors as much as possible and to maintain their calm and composure. According to this report, Khorramshahr city is closed down at the moment.

Last night, when a glorious funeral ceremony was being held for one of the martyrs of yesterday's incidents--Yadollah Rahmati--the inhabitants, while paying tribute to him, called upon those responsible to restore tranquillity in the city and expressed the readiness to fight against any attempt to cause disturbance.

INA Reports Further

JN300832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 30 May--At dawn today units of the Iranian Army attacked Arab citizens who support the Arab political organization and the Arab Cultural Society. These Arab citizens were staging a sit-in at their headquarters in Khoramshahr. Reports from Khorramshahr says that the army had prepared for the attack last night.

Initial reports say that a number of Arab citizens have been killed as a result of the army attack. This aroused the feelings of the citizens who took to the streets in a large demonstration which was met with violence by the Revolutionary Guards and the army.

The streets of the city are now the scene of clashes between the Arab citizens on one side, and the Revolutionary Guards and the army, on the other. A number of government buildings and a gas station have been set on fire.

Reports say that the army and the Revolutionary Guards have completely destroyed the organizational headquarters of the Arab citizens and set them on fire, while the citizens set fire to the regional headquarters of the naval forces command in Khorramshahr.

Reports say that Khorramshahr is surrounded on all sides by army forces and Revolutionary Guards to prevent the entry of nearby Arab tribes to support the citizens against the attacks by the army which is using the most sophisticated weapons.

Tehran Reports Calm

LD300954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The calm of the port city of Khorramshahr was shattered at 0400 today following the shooting by a group of attackers in various parts of the city. Following the firing on the police headquarters of Khorramshahr by a group of unknown people, four of the attackers were killed and 30 others were arrested. According to the latest report, calm has been restored in Khorramshahr and security forces are in control of the situation.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL TALKS ABOUT ARMS SMUGGLING

LD292210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Vice Admiral Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, in an interview asked the people of Khuzestan to prevent the smuggling of weapons and thereby be guardians of the Islamic revolution. The governor general of Khuzestan added: Those who murmur about secession are the imperialist agents who think of neither the Arabs nor of the non-Arabs. Our reporter in Ahvaz has interviewed Vice Admiral Madani and here is recorded interview: [begin recording]

[Question] As you know, in Khuzestan Province, and particularly in the city of Khorramshahr the question of disarming people has been raised. Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani, commodore, commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan, will you explain what actions have been taken in this respect and what actions will be taken in the future?

[Answer] Generally, in this sensitive part of the country we need security more than anything else so that economic, political and social projects in Khuzestan Province can be completed and so that, God willing, creative programs can be put into operation one after another. One of the things I have noticed is that during the past few months an indiscriminate amount of weapons has been brought into the country and certainly it was and is necessary to disarm the people. This is why we devised a program for this so that we can disarm people in a principled, programmed and calculated way.

Regarding those elements which should be disarmed, the point I should make is that we are faced with four groups. First there are the Revolutionary Guards who are the guardians of the revolution. Certainly, they will keep their weapons and they should be further armed and strengthened and be given permits for carrying arms. We will not disarm this group. On the contrary, we will arm them further.

The second group consists of those who at the order of the imam, our leader, before the corrupt former government fell, bought weapons and fought against the former corrupt government. Again, as they believe in the revolution, is they want to keep their weapons and be among those (?who tread) our revolutionary Islamic path, we will give them permits for carrying arms and if they want to give up their weapons we will buy them from them.

The third group includes those who have funds for hunting so that they can preserve their economic, agricultural and other gains. Those whom we know to be in harmony with the revolution will be given permits.

The fourth group includes those who have been wrongly armed through smuggling and other means, or who do not feel responsible toward the revolution, who are irresponsible and uncommitted and who in some rare cases are the enemies of the revolution. To whichever party they belong, we will disarm them. We have started and we are busy at the moment and there will be no distinction or hesitation in disarming them.

Another subject which I should mention is that as we are disarming the people further arms should not be smuggled into the country because one of the things which we have noticed in Khuzestan Province and which is still going on to a smaller or greater degree is the smuggling of arms into the province. I have asked all the brothers, sisters and children of Khuzestan, especially those who feel responsible for guarding the revolution, I have asked them all to be our guards in preventing the smuggling of arms into our province. Everyone should feel responsible and should not allow these aberrations and misconducts to take place around him. Of course, along with this general mobilization, we will use all the powers at our disposal--the Revolutionary Guards, the security forces more than ever before, and especially the navy [words indistinct]--to try more energetically than before to cut off the routes of smugglers from land and sea and to give them no opportunity.

[Question] Vice Admiral, we unfortunately learned today that in the city of Khorramshahr an incident took place in which a few people were killed and wounded. Can you give us some information about this matter for the information of our dear viewers and listeners?

[Answer] It has been some time now that international colonialism and imperialism and also (?the plotters) who are at the service of international colonialism and (?the agents) of the corrupt former regime in various forms have been trying to cause division among the people. They have revived the question of autonomy, the question of divide and rule. They have raised the question of Arabs and Persians, this [word indistinct] tune. But the Muslim people of Iran, especially our dear brothers, sisters and children in Khuzestan, are all Iranians whether they be Arab or Persian or whether they are from other parts of the country. They all believe in being Iranian, they all believe in and are faithful to our Iranian revolution. I have been in touch with all of them. I have been in touch with all the Arab sisters and brothers throughout Khuzestan Province. I have met them, from all classes, from all strata. They all believe in their being Iranian and they all believe in the Islamic revolution. But among them there are some who are the agents of imperialism, they are the loudspeakers of international plunderers. They have started the tune of separation. They neither love the Arabs nor the non-Arabs. They are purely the lackeys of colonialism and the servants of the international imperialism. These elements occasionally take part in such skirmishes, as you noticed today in Khorramshahr. [Words indistinct] we will strongly attack the evil doers; they will be severely punished, the aggressors will be strongly punished. I will personally take part in later operations. I will go this afternoon. We will not give the seditionists any chances. Those who take steps against the security of the Iranian nation and against the Islamic revolution will be dealt with by our crushing fists. We will not hesitate in dealing harshly with them.

[Reporter] Thank you for the answers you gave to our questions. I hope you will be more successful in the path of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. [end recording]

ASSURANCES GIVEN ON SITUATION OF IRANIAN JEWS

LD271604 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that Mr Serge Karsfeld, the French defense lawyer, met and held talks with Dr Yazdi on Thrusday, 24 May to obtain information about the situation of Iranian Jews and the reasons for Elqanian's execution. Since reports of this interview are incomplete, and certain points have been incorrectly reported, these ought to be denied. The Foreign Ministry statement says that at the meeting with Mr Serge Karsfeld, an assurance was given that Elqanian's execution, contrary to what Zionist and Israeli propaganda has said, did not take place because of his being a Jew but that Elqanian was declared a solver of corruption on earth because he was part of the criminal regime of the shah and a spy, and was executed.

With regard to the crime of Elqanian's connection with Israel and the charge that was brought against him to this effect, it was said that the revolution government's position toward Israel has two aspects: One is because of oppression and criminality against the people of Palestine, and the other because of the close and continuous relations of Israel with the former shah over the past 25 years, for it was Israel and the United States which trained the Iranian SAVAK. At this meeting, documents were presented on the criminal acts of the previous regime, and it was explained that many of SAVAK's torturers were trained by Mossad in Israel; hence Israel is an accomplice in the criminal acts of the shah's regime.

Mr Serge asked whether all the Jews who have ties with Israel will be punished. In reply it was said that Iranians who traveled to Israel for study or treatment, under the previous regime because of its diplomatic relations, or Iranians in the Iranian Embassy in Israel, or the Jews who used to visit Israel will not be punished merely for maintaining these forms of relations.

It was asked whether those who worked in Israeli organizations operating in Iran, such as El-Al and the like, will be punished. In reply, it was said that working for an Israeli organziation is not sufficient ground for punishment, but that anyone, be they Muslim or Jew or a follower of any other religion who may have been part of the criminal regime of the past will be tried and punished, for there is a difference between those who were themselves part of the criminal regime and collaborators in crimes, and those who merely worked for the previous regime. Elqanian was a Jew, and Khorram was a Muslim; they were both tried and punished because they themselves were part of the regime; and it must be pointed out that in the course of the trial, the accused persons are not asked whether they are Jews or Muslims.

Report on Yazdi Comments Denied

LD271606 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced today that the report to the effect that Mr Yazdi told the REUTER correspondent that the Iranian Jewish community used to cooperate with the shah of Iran before he was dethroned, and that the policy of the deposed shah consistently relied on the Iranian minorities, and that unfortunately the Iranian Jewish community repeated its mistakes in disregard of the warnings of the Iranian revolutionary forces, is not correct at all, and no such matter has been raised by him and the report is hereby denied.

ESFAHAN'S ARMENIAN COMMUNITY MARKS INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD281228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] The Armenian community of Esfahan yesterday held ceremonies in order to mark the anniversary of the independence of Armenia. On this occasion, scouts, athletes and other Armenian groups staged a march from Ararat Sports Club in Jolfa to their church. Meanwhile, Esfahani Armenians condemned imperialists' policies.

FORMATION OF NAQADEH REFUGEE COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

LD290002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Refugees from the city of Naqadeh will return to that city under the supervision of the council in charge of the return of refugees. In a meeting held yesterday under the direction of Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi and with the participation of the governor general of Western Azerbaijan, the good will party sent from Tehran, and representatives of the Kurdish and Turkish brothers of Naqadeh in the office of the mayor it was decided to form a council of 16 members. The council will be composed of the two parties to the recent conflicts in the city of Naqadeh and will supervise the return of the refugees. It was also decided that the security of the city will be the responsibility of the police force in Naqadeh with the help of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards from [words indistinct] which would act under the supervision of the Naqadeh police force, and that other people should not interfere in the security affairs of the city. According to the minutes of the meeting of the good will party, the police regiment will carry out its duties in the area under its supervision according to the present regulations and will safeguard the security of the inhabitants of that region. The religious leaders of the Turkish and Kurdish groups through the formation of a provisional joint council will carry out the appropriate duties until the election of the official council of the city.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER ON TRIALS, SENTENCING

Qom Court Sentences Three

LD291502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] The court of the Islamic revolution of Qom has investigated the dossiers of three police department officers accused of counterrevolutionary activities and consequently found them guilty, sentencing them as follows:

Maj 'Enayat Salimi--3 years' imprisonment, 1 year to be spent in Rafsanajan, and 2 years in Qom prison.

Capt Mehdi Morad-Nesha, assistant head of the central police station, for firing into the air, assault and wounding--18 months' imprisonment.

Ahmad Molla Mohammadi, former intelligence assistant of the police against whom over 200 complaints have been filed--10 years' corrective imprisonment, 100 lashes, and discharge from government service.

He was accused of cooperating with SAVAK, participating in causing terror among innocent persons, bringing gas and weapons into assemblies to put down movements, assaulting and wounding with cable wire clergymen and others, even children, sacrilegious insults, participation in the arrest of persons during the incidents in the Masjede-e Hasan al-Askari, the Feyziyeh School, the Haqqani school, the Khan school and so forth, ill-treatment of detainees, insulting them, and breaking the windows of religious and scientific seminaries of Qom.

Bandar 'Abbas Court Sentences

LD291504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] The court of the Islamic revolution of Bandar 'Abbas began its work at 2315 last night, investigating the dossiers of three accused persons, with a reading from the glorious Koran, and after several hours of investigation and deliberation, delivered its verdict in respect to the mentioned individuals as follows:

Maj Gholam Ali Afshar-Rad, former head of the Bandar 'Abbas [word indistinct] counterintelligence base, was accused of pressuring air force personnel into collaborating with counterintelligence, attempting to separate the army from the people, and preventing solidarity among personnel, even as late as 2 days after the victory of the revolution, making speeches aimed at perverting attitudes during the course of the struggle by the personnel, in particular against religious books, removing weapons from houses, on the day before the victory of the revolution, interrogation and frightful torture of revolutionary strugglers at the base. Taking into consideration the confessions made by the accused and confirmation of the above circumstances and his expressions of regret, the court sentenced him to 5 years' corrective imprisonment and discharge from service.

Lt Khashayar Awfi, former officer in navy counterintelligence, was accused of praising the Pahlavi regime, making speeches to navy personnel, attempting to divert from the course of the revolution, creating an atmosphere of repression, fear and intimidation at the base, preventing personnel from joining the rights-seeking movement of the Muslim people, trying to recruit as many members as possible for counterintelligence work, and since promotion being dependent on being a spy. Having regard to the confession of the accused and confirmation of the above instances and his repentence in the court, he was sentenced to 6 months' corrective imprisonment.

Maj Mohyeddin Nuri, temporary head of the military police of the air force base of Bandar 'Abbas, was accused of participating in the disarming of the air force base of Bandar 'Abbas 2 days before the victory of the revolution, circulating announcements against the revolution and against the leadership, making antirevolutionary speeches, stopping demonstrations and putting down demonstrators, arrest, torture and imprisonment of one of the leaders of the marches. Having regard to the confession of the accused and confirmation of the charges and expression of repentance, the court sentenced him to 9 months' corrective imprisonment.

Kerman Mosque Attackers Tried

LD271346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report the trials of 114 people responsible for the disaster in the great mosque of Kerman are coming to an end in the court of Islamic revolution of Kerman and as from today the accused will begin presenting their final defense.

In the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kerman, over a period of 105 hours, the accused have confessed their guilt, and they have also recounted to the court the plan of the attack on the great mosque, how gypsies were armed and gathered in one area of the city, how the mosque was set on fire and the struggling Muslims inside wounded and murdered, and stores demolished and people's property plundered, and they have said they consider inhumane and shameful these acts committed under the hateful Pahlavi regime.

At last night's session of the Islamic Revolutionary Court in Kerman, which lasted until 2130, the accused started their defense and one of the defendants, policeman Hamid Reza Mohammad 'Alinezhadi, accused of involvement in a plot to murder Gholam Reza Yazdanshenas in the great mosque incident, was sentenced. Retired Col Gholam Hoseyn Amir Hejazi, a police officer in Kerman, in his self-defense told the court that the attack on the great mosque of Kerman was one of the most shameful events in the history of Iran under the former regime. According to the PARS reporter, at 2230 last night, the primary defendant in this disaster, Ebrahim Etminan, began his final defense and said: We, the accused in this event, are ready and willing to be executed according to the sentence passed by the Islamic revolutionary courts, and imperialists in the East and the West should know that in these courts, all over the country and especially in this court, freedom, equality and justice exist to a level of perfection. I rightfully call the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kerman the court of justice, and plead to the Almighty for mercy and forgiveness.

In his final defence, he disclosed that from 1941 to 1978 he was active in organizing youth in the Tudeh Party, the pan-Iranist, Nationalist Socialist Party of the workers of the Iran [word indistinct] Fada'ian Shah, and the Third Force in the southeast area. He was the first person to organize the Sumka Party in Iran.

At last night's session of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kerman, before the accused began their final defense, the public prosecutor of Islamic revolution in Kerman made his final statement in support of the charges brought against the accused. He said: Last year, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in launching his first antipopular test case, equipped the gypsies and planned and executed the treacherous attack on the great mosque of Kerman which resulted in the disaster of 16 October 1978. As a result of this attack two people, Mohammad Baqodrat Jokari and Gholam Reza Yazdanshenas, were martyred and about 1000 brothers and sisters, strugglers of Kerman, were physically assaulted and injured, and shops belonging to Kerman strugglers were burned down, demolished and looted.

TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES REVOLUTION

AT271410 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 27 May 79 pp 1, 15 AT

["Exclusive interview in Tehran with the secretary general of the Tudeh Party, Comrade Kianuri, by RIZOSPASTIS correspondent Bambis Yeorgoulas"--date not given]

[Text] Question: How is the Islamic revolution currently doing?

Answer: The popular democratic and anti-imperialist Iranian revolution under the banner of Islam naturally has its difficulties like all revolutions--political, social and economic difficulties.

These difficulties could have been overcome if representatives of a popular front from all democratic and anti-imperialist forces had participated in the Iranian Government.

This front could have organized all the people, workers, farmers, small businessmen, the bourgeois class, the intellectuals, the young people and, thus, could have absolutely preserved the revolution and expanded its conquests.

Unfortunately, however, currently forces are operating in our country which would like to turn back the natural flow of things and suspend the revolution's development.

Uncovering of Provocateurs

The forces of the old regime, the forces of the imperialists who are still to be found in the government, are in the foreground. These forces have even infiltrated into revolutionary committees and are creating provocations. They have infiltrated into broader circles of the left and, recently it seems, other somewhat different forces have been operating.

It is precisely for this reason that we can state that this is a very historic moment for the development of our revolution.

We are struggling against all these forces and are doing everything to strip off their mask, to reveal the provocations emanating from right and left which are guided by imperialism's common center.

We are even strugglihg to uncover the representatives of the bourgeois class who want to steer the course of the revolution into the framework of their class' interests and impede the revolution from acquiring its popular orientation and being implemented through the administration.

There Is No Immediate Danger

Thus we must state that developments are not occurring precisely as we would have wished. In any case, the situation is not tragic nor is there any immediate danger to the revolution.

However, if the revolutionaries continue to act in the same way and if the Muslims and, more generally, the forces of the left do not take cognizance of the current situation and sweep aside their differences, the revolution's success may be endangered in the future.

The Political Forces

Question: Currently, which are the forces generating political developments in Iran?

Answer: First, it is those under the guidance of Islam which are united in one front. There is the right, headed by the ayatollahs, which is not progressive and revolutionary. This is the political force that is using anticommunist slogans and which wants to transform the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. character of the revolution into an anticommunist and anti-Soviet character.

However, the principal Islamic force are the Muslim revolutionaries who are currently guided by Ayatollah Khomeyni and whose positions are anti-imperialist and anti-American. This is a popular force and is of considerable interest to us because there are workers, farmers and other working people within its ranks.

However, this force does not have a concrete program for social and economic changes.

The Government

The thing, however, which causes the greatest difficulty is the government, which is led by Bazargan who represents the interests of Iran's bourgeois class.

This government is trying to solve the social and economic problems of the country within the framework of the development of capitalism. This road, however, not only does not correspond to current historical demands but also heightens existing problems concerning unemployment and economic development.

The Mujahidin Khalq

I must also stress that there is another Muslim force, composed of Islamic leftists, which is progressive and militant. This force is the Mujahidin Khalq. They have a concrete program which essentially corresponds to these historical demands. Generally they play a positive role in Iran's life.

The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq

Other forces are, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, the neo-Maoists and the old Maoists. Many times, especially the neo-Maoists, have attempted to establish a "communist" party. Of course this has been unsuccessful because they do not have support among the people and inside the working class.

The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq forces are principally armed partisans. They are an organization composed of young people--most of them are students, pupils and intellectuals who use a leftist phraseology--but do not have a concrete program. They are very young and do not have political experience; they commit great mistakes which enable our people's enemies and reaction to carry out provocations against them.

Recently they have been in a very delicate position because, due to their involvement in certain provocative acts, Ayatollah Khomeyni has taken a stance against them and has often declared that they are behaving like agents of imperialism--something that is incorrect. These young people here, however, act as they do everywhere--in Portugal, Greece and Italy.

Generally these elements compose the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq's organization and, although not reactionary, they have a policy which objectively assists reaction.

There are also other minor nationalistic and democratic forces with no popular base. They move in the intellectual sector and are composed of personalities who do not play a significant role in Iran's political life.

The Conquests

Question: So far what have been the Iranian people's conquests?

Answer: Conquests have been great:

The shah's regime has fallen; the U.S. imperialists were defeated in Iran; the army which constituted their bastion was broken; this great bastion of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which was aimed against international peace and the national liberation movements in the Middle East has been crushed; we withdrew from CENTO which was subsequently dissolved; Iran is joining the nonalined to implement a policy of friendship with all peoples, an anti-imperialist policy; currently there is democracy with political parties being free to function legally; and even some measures have been taken against the imperialists and the monopolies. The revolution has scored many successes but there are still many problems, mainly social and economic. We must take substantive steps to confront these problems.

The "Islamic" Republic

Question: What is the nature of the Islamic Republic that is currently being constructed in Iran?

Answer: Ayatollah Khomeyni has promised that the classless Islamic state which he wishes to build will be similar to the state that existed only in certain periods of Mohammad and Ali. Only at the beginning of Islamic history was there such a popular and united Islamic state. Of course, it is not true that in that state of the Prophet Mohammad there were no classes and no exploitation. Only the well-known social and class framework of capitalism was missing.

The economic and social concept of the new Islam, of the new Islamic state, which since last year has been proclaimed by anti-imperialist, democratic personages like Khomeyni and others, has yet to be proven realistic.

However, we claim that this concept contains positive aspects and very progressive elements which, in these historic moments, will assist the country's further development. However, how will this society be built without classes?

As Marxists we believe that the road for developing our country toward the classless society is different and that, by following this road, the Iranian people could achieve their social and economic freedom. Therein lies our difference with them.

However, there are points of convergence between what we Marxists say and what the progressive Muslims declare regarding our society's development. Our cooperation and mutual understanding with these Islamic forces is based on such convergence.

The Position of the Working Class

Question: What will be the role of the working class within this new Islamic Republic which is being built?

Answer: Islamic "theory" does not accept the separation of society into classes. It proclaims that Islamic society is a classless one in which all the forces of society work for society's good. This, however, is a hypothesis and not a reality. Actually a few days ago, while speaking on television for about an hour, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that currently (that is, in the Islamic Republic of Iran) shop owners raise the prices of their goods and, therefore, are against the people--they are counter-revolutionaries. Does he not see that these arbitrary increases of prices and profits are an economic law of capitalist society?

He should also know that the capitalist Iranian Muslims are not, as he theoretically wants them to be, suitable for building a classless Islamic Republic.

This classless Islamic society Ayatollah Khomeyni has in mind is a Utopia. In such a society the working class will have to struggle, as it struggles everywhere, and play a leading role in bringing about social and economic change in Iran.

Tudeh's Role

Question: What is the present role of the communists and of the Tudeh Party?

Answer: Our party, after 31 years of illegal life--an existence that has been very difficult--has, for only a few weeks now, legally begun its work.

As you have seen in the memorial service for Comrade (Khosrde Rousse) and in the May Day meeting, Tudeh is already a political force to be reckoned with and enjoys great influence among the people. We believe that in the future development of the country's social life, Tudeh's role will become more significant and effective with each passing day. We hope that the course we are following will help to further develop our party.

CONTROLS PUT ON COMMITTEES, GUARDIANS IN SHIRAZ

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 May 79 p 7 WA

[Text] Shiraz--In a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the status and continuance of activity of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution of Shiraz was investigated in the presence of the presiding ayatollah, (Pishvah), the prosecutor of the General Revolutionary Court of Fars Province, four representatives of the Guardians of the Revolution from Tehran, and a number of local jurists.

At this meeting, the said notables also deliberated on the record of the Guardians of the Revolution of Shiraz, the total abolition of all committees, and the expulsion of all unsuitable personnel.

It was decided that the appointment of members of the Guardians of the Revolution of Shiraz had to be approved by the presiding ayatollahs and the local authorities.

CLERGYMAN APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 20 May 79 p 1 WA

[Text] Although there are still a number of Iranian ambassadors abroad who do not have the official sanction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and have retired there, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has now appointed 15 ambassadors and 10 consuls general who, after confirmation by the Revolutionary Council, will be sent to their posts shortly.

Our diplomatic writer learned that only one of those appointed came from outside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and he is the clergyman Hojjat al-Islam Daali who has been named ambassador to Iraq. The source of this report said that some of the appointees used to be ambassadors or consuls general, and some of them are remaining in their old posts. The countries where they are being posted include India, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, West Germany, the United States and Great Britain.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI, AMIN RECEIVE PAKISTAN PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY

BK271557 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 27 May 79 BK

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, received in the (? office) yesterday at the House of the People His Excellency (Najmal Qasim), additional secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, who had arrived yesterday in Kabul as a special envoy of the president of Pakistan, Ziaul Haq.

In the course of the meeting (?the envoy) handed over to our great leader the message of His Excellency Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, [words indistinct] the support of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for full membership of Pakistan in the non-alined movement is requested.

The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, Lomri wazir [prime minister], at 1030 this morning received for a meeting at his office at the House of the People His Excellency (Najmal Qasim), additional secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and special envoy of the His Excellency Ziaul Haq, the president of that country, and held discussions with him on matters of (? mutual) interest.

AFP: GOVERNMENT FORMS MILITIA TO FIGHT DISSIDENTS

BK271216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 27 May 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad (Pakistan) May 27 (AFP)--Faced with growing Moslem rebel guerrilla activity, the Afghan Government has set up armed civilian militia forces throughout the country to defend its Marxist revolution, reliable sources said here today.

The Kabul government has handed out guns to an increasing number of civilians, particularly in northern Afghanistan, and is trying to raise more "volunteers" among university students, reliable sources said. Members of this force are known as "Khalqis" from the name of the ruling pro-Soviet Khalq Marxist party.

Party members in the towns have been called up to undergo short periods of military training to fight the rebellion which the Kabul government claims is armed and directed by "imperialists" in Pakistan and Iran.

Afghan Premier Hafizdllah Amin at a press conference a few days ago, called on Pakistani and Iranian workers to pressure their respective governments "to end intervention in Afghanistan's domestic affairs."

The mobilisation of President Nur Mohammad Taraki's Marxist followers and frequent overflights (?by) warplanes of Kabul are viewed by observers as a tangible sign of the widespread unrest now raging through the country.

Several of Afghanistan's major cities (Herat, Mazar-e Sharif, Jalalabad and Kabul) remain, however, perfectly calm, although the rebels claim the government's position is becoming increasingly precarious. Foreigners are not allowed to travel more than 15 kms (about 10 miles) outside Kabul.

The rebel mujahidins claim that the three central provinces of Bamian, Bhowr and Oruzgan are under their control. Kabul sources said however that the government had retaken Bamian, about 200 kms (120 miles) west of Kabul, after a number of major bombing raids. Clashes have also been reported in the northeastern region of Badakhshan and particularly, in the Paktia area in the southeast where, according to the rebels, a growing number of government toops are deserting their units.

The rebel "Jamiat-Islami Afghanistan" movement claims that an entire armoured brigade joined the rebellion on May 17 and that 700 government troops from the 7th Division have deserted since that dated in the Khost region, near the Afgan border with Pakistan. Other rebel organizations claim clashes have occurred in Nangarhar (eastern Afghanistan), in the Laghman, in the northeast, and near the southern town of Qandahar.

Observers note that on the eve of expiry of a Kabul amnesty for exiles wishing to return home (May 28), Afgani refugees are continuing to pour into Pakistan. More than 20,000 have arrived here already this month.

INDIA

DESAI: PRC RELATIONS DEPEND ON TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENT

BK300333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 May 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated that friendship between India and China cannot be complete unless the question of Indian territory occupied by China is satisfactorily solved.

In an interview to a British monthly, Mr. Morarji Desai said that he has told the Soviet Union that the improvement of India's relations with Beijing will not be at the cost of its ties with Moscow. But at the same time, Mr. Desai said, India's relations with the Soviet Union cannot be at the cost of China either.

VAJPAYEE RETURNS TO DELHI, COMMENTS ON MIDEAST TOUR

BK290812 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 May 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, has said that tension in West Asia has increased instead of decreasing after the recent peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. He was speaking to newsmen on his return to New Delhi this morning from an 8-day tour of four West Asian countries. Mr Vajpayee said the Arab countries feel very strongly about the treaty, and there will be a demand for suspension and not expulsion of Egypt from the nonalined movement. He reiterated India's stand that the Egypt-Israeli treaty falls short of a comprehensive solution to the problem. Unless there is a total vacation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel and the inalienable rights of the Palestinians are restored, there can be no lasting peace in the region.

Mr Vajpayee said the claim that Pakistan is goint to produce an atomic bomb is being ridiculed in some of these Islamic countries. He said the Arab countries admired India's decision not to manufacture atomic weapons.

Mr Vajpayee said, he also took up with Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq the question of oil supply to India. He said these countries have expressed their desire to help us.